Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XIX. CHICAGO, MONDAY, MARCH 5, 1866. NUMBER 274.

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Purchasers for a fine [illegible]

WANTED—Furnished rooms, [illegible]

WANTED—Sealed circulars for [illegible]

WANTED—Boarders—A limited [illegible]

WANTED—By a young miss, [illegible]

WANTED—To exchange about [illegible]

WANTED—A new or second-hand portable Engine, [illegible]

WANTED—A 25 to 30 horse-power Engine, [illegible]

WANTED—An American woman [illegible]

WANTED—$5,000 a year. Canvassers for the new Crystal Door Plate. [illegible]

WANTED—To Watchmakers. [illegible]

WANTED—To sell the best hand [illegible]

WANTED—A Cottage house and [illegible]

WANTED—To sell Stencil Dies. [illegible]

WANTED—Cook County Bonds [illegible]

WANTED—$1500 per year. We [illegible]

Wanted—Male Help.

WANTED—Immediately, 40 or 50 [illegible]

WANTED—Young men of good [illegible]

WANTED—Gardener. A man [illegible]

WANTED—A Commercial Traveler. [illegible]

WANTED—Salesman—By a [illegible]

WANTED—Bookbinder. A good [illegible]

WANTED—Woodworkers—One [illegible]

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—Girl to do general housework, [illegible]

WANTED—A young girl to take care of children [illegible]

WANTED—A wet nurse, about [illegible]

Wanted—Partner.

WANTED—Partner—With a [illegible]

WANTED—Partner—Immediately, [illegible]

WANTED—Partner—$5,000 in [illegible]

WANTED—Partner—With [illegible]

WANTED—Partner—With [illegible]

Wanted—Correspondence.

WANTED—Correspondence. [illegible]

To Rent.

TO RENT—Three Rooms, furnished or unfurnished. [illegible]

TO RENT—A new two-story [illegible]

TO RENT—A neatly furnished [illegible]

TO RENT—House and the entire [illegible]

TO RENT—A new Store, with [illegible]

TO RENT—A pleasant furnished [illegible]

TO RENT—Handsome room in [illegible]

TO RENT—In a private family, [illegible]

TO RENT—Comfortable furnished [illegible]

TO RENT—Without board, furnished rooms, [illegible]

TO RENT—A large front room [illegible]

TO RENT—On corner of Superior [illegible]

TO RENT—A few very desirable [illegible]

TO RENT—Hyde, Leather and [illegible]

TO RENT—From May 1st, a cottage house, [illegible]

TO RENT—One or two of the fine [illegible]

TO RENT—From the 1st of May, [illegible]

TO RENT—A genteel house of 9 [illegible]

TO RENT—A brick house, three [illegible]

TO RENT—A store in St. Louis. [illegible]

TO RENT—5, 6 and 7th floors 82 [illegible]

TO RENT—Having determined [illegible]

TO RENT—Part of store and [illegible]

TO RENT—First-class Dock property. [illegible]

Personal.

PERSONAL.—See yourself as [illegible]

Stolen.

STOLEN—$20 Reward—From [illegible]

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—Agents—[illegible]

WANTED—Agents—For [illegible] Life of Abraham Lincoln, [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—$175 [illegible] SEWING MACHINE, [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—$150 [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—For [illegible] Pictorial Chart, [illegible] SAMMONS, No. 1 South Clark street, [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—To canvass [illegible] at 128 South Clark-st. [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—500 to [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—Ready [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—The [illegible] GREAT REBELLION, [illegible] 38 Michigan avenue, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents—$2,000 a year [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—$150 per month to sell the celebrated COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. [illegible]

Wanted—Situations.

WANTED—Situation—In a store, or other legitimate business, [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—By a young man in some wholesale hardware [illegible]

WANTED—Situations—For American, English, Irish, German, Scotch [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—By a boy 15, residing with his parents, [illegible]

WANTED—Situation By a intelligent young lady from the East, [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—As clerk in a hotel. [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—As Gardener. [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—As a man in a private family, [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—In a wholesale house, by a young man [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—As housekeeper. [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—By a young man who has been in the wholesale [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—By a man thoroughly competent for the [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—As nurse by a healthy responsible woman. [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—To [illegible]

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—[illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—Cottage [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—First-class [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—By a [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—A house [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—A store [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—A good [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—A house [illegible]

Boarding—Wanted.

BOARDING—Wanted—For a gentleman and wife. [illegible]

BOARDING—Wanted—1 or 2 unfurnished rooms in South Division, [illegible]

BOARDING—Wanted—By two gentlemen in a private family [illegible]

BOARDING—Wanted—Two gentlemen desire rooms, [illegible]

BOARDING—Wanted—Private families wishing to take a young married couple [illegible]

Boarding.

BOARDING—A few Gentlemen can find Board and Rooms, at 183 State [illegible]

BOARDING—Pleasant Rooms with board, suitable for gentleman and wife, [illegible]

BOARDING—A single [illegible]

BOARDING—A Gentleman and Lady, or a single lady, [illegible]

BOARDING—Several Rooms [illegible]

BOARDING—Two or three [illegible]

BOARDING—A suite of rooms [illegible]

BOARDING—A large unfurnished [illegible]

BOARDING—With furnished [illegible]

BOARDING—A number of day [illegible]

BOARDING—Five or six gentlemen [illegible]

BOARDING—To rent with board [illegible]

BOARDING—A gentleman and [illegible]

BOARDING—Good board [illegible]

BOARDING—Board, with a [illegible]

BOARDING—A gentleman desires [illegible]

BOARDING—A gentleman [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, MARCH 5, 1866.

THE NEWS.

The Keokuk *Gate City* states that the wife of Hon. John A. Kasson has filed an application in the District Court at Des Moines for a divorce.

Both branches of the California Legislature have passed resolutions indorsing the action of Congress.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued orders to Treasury Agents in the South to call in their agents and close up business.

A bill to incorporate the Rock River Improvement Company has been introduced into the Wisconsin Legislature.

A terrible fire occurred in the suburbs of Jeddo, Japan, on the 26th of January, destroying thirty thousand houses and thirty lives.

The case of Lambdin P. Milligan, one of the Indiana conspirators, will be argued before the United States Supreme Court in a few days, on an application for a *habeas corpus*.

The Joint Reconstruction Committee will probably make a report to-day in favor of admitting to their seats such Senators and Representatives from Tennessee as can take the test oath.

Hon. John P. Reynolds has been designated by Gov. Oglesby a commissioner to represent the agricultural interests of Illinois at the Paris exposition.

The rebel treasure, one hundred thousand dollars in gold, which was sent out of Richmond at the time of the evacuation, has been restored to the Richmond banks by order of the President.

The portion of the Fredericksburg battle-field, where the Union dead are buried, is about to be converted into a fair ground. The matter has been referred to the President.

The amount of internal revenue received last week was about eight million dollars. The total amount of fractional currency issued during the same time was seven hundred and two thousand dollars.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular to all officers of customs notifying them that neither Spain nor Peru will be allowed to bring prizes into United States ports, except where they come in as vessels in distress.

The New York *Times* says that about two weeks since two vessels sailed from down East ports, having on board powder, ordnance and other munitions of war. It is supposed the vessels are bound for Chili.

There was a report in Washington last night that General Meade, at the request of President Johnson, had consented to allow his name to be used in the Pennsylvania Democratic convention, which meets to-day, as a candidate for Governor.

The counsel for Smith Brothers, New Orleans, have withdrawn their suit against General Butler for $50,000 in gold, taken from them by General Butler, on the supposition that the money belonged to the South, and he has returned them that amount.

There appears to have been immense demonstrations of the Fenians yesterday and Saturday at a large number of important points—including New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Troy, &c. The excitement was great, and large sums of money raised.

A proposition has been made to the Secretary of the Treasury to issue land bonds, or United States scrip, representing certain amounts of lands, for sale among the lower classes in Germany, who are very anxious to possess lands in the United States.

There is great excitement in certain parts of Kentucky, the people averring that satan is loose among them. Many of the more superstitious declare that they have seen him. We don't doubt the report. He would be more at home there than anywhere else.

A Frenchman, named Madden, was arrested in New York on Saturday for larceny. In his possession were found letters, written by himself, to Sir Frederick Bruce and others, in which he states that he has a commission from Heaven to kill the President.

The new French steamer Nouveau Monde, of the New York and Havre line, which sailed from Havre on the 9th of February, broke her steering gear when three days out, and was obliged to put back for repairs. Considerable anxiety has been felt respecting her by those who had friends on board.

The Fenians had an immense demonstration on Sunday afternoon, at Jones' Wood, New York, in spite of the presence of Archbishop McCloskey. It is estimated that one hundred thousand people were present. O'Mahoney, Killian and others addressed the crowd. The former said there would be an army landed in Ireland within six weeks.

It is stated that there are a million (!) Fenians ready to march for the liberation of Ireland as soon as the word "go" comes. In the meantime another Fenian rumor is that negotiations are pending with the United States Government for recognition of the million, and that the English Minister, Sir Frederick Bruce, has protested.

A call has been issued for a mass meeting of the citizens of Bureau county, who are in favor of sustaining Congress, to be held at Princeton, Bureau county, Tuesday, March 6th, at 1 o'clock p. m. It has been extensively signed by the leading Union men of that county. A correspondent declares the people there wide awake to a sense of the dangers of the crisis, and ready to speak out against Executive usurpation.

The Columbus (Ohio) *Journal* of the 1st says, that of the two hundred and sixteen State flags presented to Ohio State Volunteers previous to their marching to the front, all will be returned except four lost in battle. Many of them are mere threads—tattered and torn into ribbons, and have but few fragments left. When all the regiments are returned, these colors will be presented to the [illegible]

[illegible] of the termination of the Reciprocity [illegible] on the 17th inst., orders have been [illegible] to the managers of the several Canadian [illegible] stations [illegible] and freight [illegible] every facility for the transportation [illegible] to the United States. Shippers are [illegible] however, that owing to the great demand [illegible] the delivery of freight in the United [illegible] assured to them before the expiration of the treaty.

Hon. Kenneth Rayner, a worn out politician of North Carolina, has arrived in Washington for the purpose of presenting the "thanks of the people of his section to the President for his highly conservative and patriotic course" toward the Southern people. Mr. Rayner insists that "ninety-nine out of every one hundred of the (rebel) voters in the South, are in favor of Mr. Johnson's re-election, and that if an election was held to-morrow he would sweep the South like a hurricane." Of course he would.

Just at the time when the great State of Pennsylvania is sealing the transfer of her sources of growth and power to a monopoly, it is gratifying to read the dawn of a better day in New Jersey, where it would seem the beginning of a better day. After a sharp fight, resisted by all the power of the Camden and Amboy interest, the bill chartering a new railroad between New York city and Newark on the 1st inst. passed the New Jersey Senate by two majority. We rejoice and trust that the reign of monopoly and obstruction in that State is nearly over. It is possible to see a progress in the contrary direction in the Keystone.

The Maine Legislature has just adjourned after a session of fifty-two days—one of the shortest ever held. It passed two hundred and twenty-two acts and seventy-seven resolves. Among the important measures defeated was that of the State assumption of municipal war debts. Its passage, it was contended, was unjust to creditors of the State, taking from their pockets over one million of dollars; besides, it was unconstitutional, inexpedient and unwise. The scheme for consolidation of railroads was rejected. It was maintained that if the proposition was granted it would confer a power that would override the Legislature, greater than the State itself. This was considered dangerous legislation. The resolve relating to the erection of a soldiers' monument by the State was referred to the next Legislature; also, the proposed taxation of United States bonds.

The relation of the Western Railroad of Massachusetts to the trade of the West, and especially the relations of its inadequate management to the delays of Western freight seeking the New England seaboard, give a practical interest out this way to the investigations now going on into the affairs of that corporation by the Massachusetts Legislative committee. It seems conceded that the Western Railroad is getting ready to take its place as an adequate link in a great through route, and it may become a double track road about the time some of its managers die of old age. As that is not far distant in the course of nature, we begin to feel encouraged. Meanwhile another project is being favorably considered in the Massachusetts Legislature that the State buy both the Worcester and the Western. Any way that shall give an open road to the New England metropolis at all times of freight pressure, will please the West, and the Bay State folks should be content with nothing less.

A vast deal of pernicious humbug is being written about the Trichina Disease. We see an advantage, other than the alliterative one, of calling it the "Trichina Terror," for manifestly it is not very ill that is so named. We have no doubt that it is. Not being new, this much more can be said, that it presents no new alarming points. In fact, the only new type of the disease is the newspaper type, about the worst it has had in the century. Some trichinae will live to pork, and have done so since the earliest porcine history, only one thing remains to be done. In every case, buy carefully and cook thoroughly. It is not true that the Trichinae will withstand the oxy-hydrogen blowpipe, but it is quite as true as that story of the parasite rather enjoying being broiled. A temperature that coagulates albumen will kill every parasite in pork or venison. In Germany they eat sausages raw, and that's the trouble there. In this country we devour newspaper stories raw, and that's the trouble here.

We are delighted to find our lower lake [illegible] putting feathers in the cap of Chicago enterprise [illegible] in the matter of securing their deserved [illegible] of the Lake Superior and Upper Peninsula [illegible]. A Cleveland paper thus wails in the ears of [illegible] readers. "We find in the Portage [illegible] confirmation of our statement that Chicago is making vigorous efforts to obtain the Lake Superior trade. It says the trade between Chicago and the towns on Lake Superior was last season [illegible] of previous years, and there [illegible] that it will be much larger during the coming season. Chicago dealers and Chicago [illegible] lines are offering such inducements to merchants, manufacturers and boat owners [illegible] to keep wide awake, or they do not [illegible] the trade entirely." Chicago dealers and transportation lines having accommodations, can only maintain and increase [illegible] by still further outlay of enterprise [illegible]. It is a golden prize. No wonder [illegible] will be charmed.

A vigorous attempt is being made for the [illegible] of Virginia. It might succeed, were [illegible] that the separation was solely the [illegible]. It has been a disturbing element [illegible] for years. The split was all ready, [illegible] only took off the bands. The formation of Western Virginia into a separate State has [illegible] from the old State, and left it [illegible]. Thus, for the purpose of local convenience, the [illegible] is divided in districts and designated: [illegible] district, which comprises the [illegible] between the Potomac and James, and including [illegible] of Fredericksburg, Norfolk, Richmond, [illegible]. Second—The Piedmont [illegible] to all the counties from the [illegible] of Virginia and east of [illegible] North Carolina line, and includes the [illegible] of Petersburg, Danville and Lynchburg. [illegible] bordering on West Virginia, [illegible] of Staunton and Winchester, [illegible] beyond the Allegheny, [illegible]

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Great Mass Meeting at the State Capitol.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS AROUSED.

Speech of Governor Oglesby on Andrew Johnson's "Policy."

Congress Sustained—"Treason Made Odious."

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 28, 1866.

The meeting held in this city on Monday evening, of which you have already published a brief report, was immense in point of numbers and enthusiasm. The following is an imperfect report of one of the most eloquent speeches I ever listened to—imperfect, I say, because no words can reproduce the earnestness and power with which the Governor addressed himself to the momentous subjects before the meeting.

GOV. OGLESBY'S SPEECH.

After the appointment of Hon. Jesse K. Dubois as chairman, Gov. Oglesby, being loudly called for, was introduced to the meeting and spoke as follows:

"Mr. President and fellow-citizens: On Saturday last I gave my consent when invited to do so, to attend this meeting to-night, and to participate in its action, and I am now here to fulfill that duty. I shall speak. There is such a matter as shall be agreeable to your views, and consistent with the terms of the call which has just been read in your hearing. I have made no special preparation and will probably not adhere to a consecutive review of the past and present condition of the country, but shall endeavor to refer to those public events which now so deeply affect the public mind. [illegible]

[illegible]

The loyal people of this country during the last five years have passed through a school and suffered under an experience which has educated them to discern at a glance those who are their true friends, those who are their enemies. [illegible]

[illegible]

NEW FENIAN EXCITEMENT.

Suspension of the Habeas Corpus in Ireland.

Great Wrath of the Fenian Authorities in New York.

The following summary of Fenian intelligence was brought by the steamer Asia, on Thursday:

In the House of Commons, on the 16th of February, Sir George Grey gave notice that on the following day (Saturday,) the House having agreed to specially meet on that day, he would ask for leave to bring in a bill to suspend for a limited time the *habeas corpus* act in Ireland.

Loud and general cheers followed this announcement.

In the House of Lords on the same day Earl Russell announced the proposed suspension of the *habeas corpus* act in Ireland, and asked the House to sit on Saturday, the 17th ult., that no time might be lost in passing the measure.

Earl Derby said it would be for the Government to justify the course it was about to take. If the House of Commons agreed to the proposal he would not interpose a moment's delay, but he hoped that at the earliest possible moment the Government would state the grounds on which they relied for the justification of their proceedings.

On the 17th ult. a special session of Parliament was accordingly held.

Sir George Grey, Secretary of State for the Home Department, in asking leave to bring in a bill suspending the *habeas corpus* act in Ireland, said that the Fenian conspiracy had only recently assumed its present proportions. It was necessary to strike an effective blow at the Fenian schemes, which were wholly discountenanced by the American Government. The loyalty of the British army was beyond a doubt. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland earnestly requested the suspension of the act, saying that he could not hold himself responsible for the safety of the country if power were withheld from him.

Mr. D'Israeli, leader of the opposition, concurred in the remarks of Sir George Grey.

Mr. Bright protested against the suspension of the act, but said he would not oppose the Government.

Leave was then given to suspend the *habeas corpus* act in Ireland, by a vote of 364 to 6.

The bill was then passed through all the stages and sent to the House of Lords, who likewise passed it without opposition.

The royal assent was given to the measure at 11 o'clock the same night.

COMMENTS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

The London *Times* says that the Irish Government is of course better informed than any private persons can be as to the state of the country and the imminence of the danger; but in the increased activity of the movement during the past month, and the presence of numbers of persons in various districts, with the scarcely concealed purpose of promoting insurrections, there is ample reason for the strictest precautions. The object of the Irish Government is doubtless to secure some of the emissaries of American Fenianism, who are now numerous in Ireland and working with disastrous effect on the people. The measures of 1848 brought the revolutionary movement to a crisis, and the *Times* hopes that like proceedings will effect a similar object.

The London *Morning Herald* (the conservative organ) says that the Government will be supported in the measure.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says that the troops in Ireland are being distributed more and more among the small towns, thereby giving a greater feeling of security.

DREAD OF A FENIAN PRIVATEER.

The Liverpool *Journal* contains an assertion that the Government has private information of a privateer being at sea on a Fenian errand. This is given as one of the probable reasons for the suspension of the *habeas corpus* act.

The *Journal du Havre* mentions as a report requiring confirmation that a steamer, fitted out as a privateer by the American Fenians, sailed from New York on the 20th of January, under the name of the Cuba. She is said to be the Fort Morgan, formerly a Federal gunboat, which was sold by the Navy Department and bought by the Fenians. The *Journal* doubts the success of the Irish privateer, if there be one, as she would be regarded as a pirate by every naval power, and when captured her crew would be hanged.

[The story is known here as a hoax. The Cuba is now running between Baltimore and New Orleans.—ED. HERALD.]

Acting upon this rumor, Mr. Labouchere, one of the prominent supporters of Lord Derby, gave notice in the House of Commons on the 16th of February, that on the 22d he would call attention to the inadequacy of the neutral laws to enable England to fulfil her international obligations toward foreign countries.

WHOLESALE ARRESTS OF FENIANS.

Upwards of one hundred arrests were made in Dublin on the 17th ult., principally strangers; among others Col. John William Byron, of the Federal army.

Many more arrests were expected to take place.

THE EFFECT IN NEW YORK.

IMMENSE EXCITEMENT AND ENTHUSIASM AMONG THE BROTHERHOOD—IMPORTANT ACTION TAKEN BY THE COUNCIL.

[From the New York Herald, 3d.]

The news of the suspension of the *habeas corpus* act and the arrest of one hundred more Fenians in Ireland created considerable anxiety at Union Square headquarters. A meeting of the Council was at once held and important measures taken. All feel that the crisis in Ireland is now at hand, and that the Government arrests and seizures must be met by stern resistance or the whole thing falls to the ground.

Circulars were immediately issued from headquarters calling on the various Circles to meet and take action on the important news just received. It is evident that the men in Ireland are resolved to fight on their own hook. It is now for the Fenians in this country to decide how far they will assist them.

The suspension of the *habeas corpus* act is a full assertion on the part of the English Government of a general spirit of disloyalty and hostility in Ireland. It is furthermore asserted that the Emperor of France is prepared to recognize Ireland as a belligerent power the moment she asserts her right to such a claim.

The *Irish People*, the organ of the Brotherhood, issued an extra giving all the latest news received at Union Square.

The following call on all the Fenian Circles was issued last evening:

HIGHLY IMPORTANT!

[Irish Harp.]

FENIAN BROTHERHOOD.

All Circles of the FENIAN BROTHERHOOD are hereby requested to assemble, on RECEIPT OF THIS ORDER, in their respective Halls and Armories to take action on the NEWS JUST RECEIVED FROM IRELAND!

JOHN O'MAHONY, H. C. F. B.

PAT'K J. DOWNING, Sec. Civil Affairs.

IMMOBILIZING THE FUNDS.

HEADQUARTERS, DEP'T CIVIL AFFAIRS, March 1, 1866.

BROTHERS! The HABEAS CORPUS ACT IS SUSPENDED IN IRELAND!

Our compatriots are thus thrown into the field, and are doubtless fighting as God gives them strength at this moment.

MEET! Remember your PROMISES and be prompt in your ASSISTANCE.

The MILITARY DEPARTMENT of the BROTHERHOOD will take charge of your MILITARY CONTRIBUTIONS and mobilize them.

The FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT will strain every nerve to supply the brave men in the "GAP."

SUCCESS depends upon immediate action! Let every man understand his duty!

PAT'K J. DOWNING, Sec. Civil Affairs.

THE ROBERTS HEADQUARTERS.

A large meeting of members of the Fenian Brotherhood was held last night at the Roberts Headquarters, 814 Broadway. The proceedings had reference chiefly to the present position of affairs in Ireland, as indicated by the news received yesterday, which shows that the *habeas corpus* act has been suspended in every one of the thirty-two counties. The meeting was enthusiastic in its denunciation of this measure, which, after being passed through the House of Commons with unusual haste, has received the assent of the Queen. The meeting declared that this sort of thing was nothing uncommon in Ireland—that in 1848, when there was but a poor attempt there at insurrection against the rule and authority of England, the suspension of the *habeas corpus* act was effected in two or three days; and that now a similar course has been adopted to strike down the people and gag and imprison every one who is suspected of entertaining the slightest sympathy with the Fenian principles. It also seemed to be the impression of the meeting that if this oppressive system were persevered in, the English Government would not have room enough in their jails for the victims of the informer. At this moment men are being flung into prison in Ireland on mere suspicion of being concerned in revolutionary projects, without a particle of proof being advanced against them. Spies have their hands full of work. They are kept as busy as they possibly can be in the vicinity of Dublin Castle, where for seven hundred years English Lord Deputies have planned and plotted against the liberties of Ireland. The belief prevailing among those present at last night's meeting was that the present harsh proceedings of the British Parliament, in place of allaying, would but still more excite public feeling and public indignation among the Fenians, and hopes were expressed, that when the day of reckoning came an exasperated and wronged people would be able to inflict a crushing blow on their old and implacable enemy. We believe many leading Fenians have arrived in this city, including General Sweeny, and they will, no doubt, take counsel with each other as to what is best to be done in the present critical position of affairs.

EXCITEMENT AMONG THE MEMBERS OF THE DIFFERENT CIRCLES.

It is now generally believed by the Brotherhood of this city that their friends in Ireland are already fighting, and bitter are the [illegible]

[illegible] denunciations of the Senate by the adherents of O'Mahoney and Stephens. In fact, the feeling against them now runs so high that it is feared that should it be established beyond a doubt on the arrival of the next mail that the Fenians are fighting in Ireland, extremes will be gone to here and acts of violence committed. The Senate undoubtedly did choose a bad time to pick a quarrel after the arrival of the letter from Stephens, calling for arms and men, and they stand now charged with having thrown back the working of the entire organization, at a time when the greatest possible activity was demanded. Irishmen outside the organization look upon the present state of Fenian affairs as utterly hopeless, in consequence of the "Brotherhood" at home being forced to fight before they were properly prepared. Nevertheless the manner in which the news of the suspension of the *habeas corpus* was received at headquarters gave good grounds for believing that after all the matter is not looked upon as very damaging to the cause. As soon as the first burst of excitement was over everything went on in the same calm and regular manner, and it seemed as though the news could only be regarded as an incentive to prompt and energetic action. Circulars were immediately sent round to the various circles to hold their meetings, and large sums of money were collected last night. It is also understood that a mass meeting of Fenians and Irish citizens generally will be held in Union Square, and the bonds of the Irish Republic will be offered for public sale.

Mr. Wentworth at the White House.

The telegraph has given us several versions of the adventures of Hon. John Wentworth, of this State, in the White House grounds while President Johnson was delivering his speech on the 22d, but none quite clear and intelligible. A Washington letter in the Norwich (Conn.) *Bulletin* tells the story as obtained from Mr. Wentworth's own lips:

"He went up to hear the President's speech, but as he attempted to enter the portico he encountered the point of a bayonet, and was told he could not pass. He halted, therefore, per force, but was soon recognized by a Democratic friend on the portico, and beckoned in. The opportunity for his little joke was too good to be lost, and he exclaimed, in loud tones, 'O, no! *I* voted for Andrew Johnson, and so I am kept away from the White House by Federal bayonets. It is only those men who voted for Jeff. Davis who can pass in.' Some little tumult and confusion followed, and one of the managers of the meeting rushed up in an excited manner, and ordered a policeman to 'arrest that man at once.' The policeman knew his business well enough to refuse, however, and Mr. Wentworth was left unmolested. A few minutes after a colloquy occurred, with some other Democratic friend on the portico, and the enraged manager again ordered Mr. W.'s arrest. Mr. W. had so deep an appreciation of the fun of being arrested by order of one of the counsel for President Lincoln's assassins, that he told the policeman that he would give him ten dollars if he made the arrest. But the officer sagaciously shook his head, and Mr. W. was left free to enjoy the points of the performance. He intended to tell the story to the House on Friday, but did not get an opportunity."

Indications of Lower Prices.

[From the N. Y. Sun.]

All through the present month prices have been gradually but steadily tending downward, with the single prominent exception of rents. The price of gold touched one hundred and thirty-six on Saturday, the lowest point that it has reached since last fall. The coal sales of last week showed the nearest approach to old-fashioned prices of fuel that we have had since the era of high prices commenced. The figures ranged from seven to eight dollars a ton, and the bidding was very dull at that. The retailers still adhere closely to extortion prices, but there is no excuse whatever for such rates. In the dry goods market everything is flat, dull and drooping. The wholesale merchants are doing almost nothing in the way of sales, but are frequently changing their marks a figure lower. They generally have large stocks on hand, as have also the manufacturers, and there is a prospect of much lower rates. The same is true of groceries, and nearly every other class of goods. The retail dry goods men are the only class of retailers, however, who seem to have taken any notice of the decline in prices, and even they have not reduced their figures to an extent corresponding with the wholesale reduction. Of course the retailers will maintain old prices as long as possible, with the object of clearing out stocks that were bought at high rates, but a continued decline in the wholesale market will compel them to come down or run the risk of having their goods remain on hand. On the whole, we think the tendency of prices is quite encouraging to consumers.

A Shrewd Southern Device.

[Wash. Cor. Worcester (Mass.) Spy, 26th.]

Col. Eli Parker, an Indian, and one of the most trusted aids of Gen. Grant, has just returned from a lengthened tour of inspection at the South, undertaken to ascertain what further reduction of the army could be safely made. He, wearing his uniform, was struck by the redundant professions of loyal submission which everywhere greeted him. They were so frequent as at last to excite his suspicions. He clothed himself in citizen's garb, and thereafter passed as a member of the Choctaw nation, well known to the South as a rich, well educated and intensely pro-slavery tribe of the Southwest. This disguise unloosed the latch-strings to their secret thoughts, and thereafter he heard not one loyal word, except when, in pursuance of his duty, he was with our own officers. The most malignant disloyalty, the most vindictive hatred, the fiercest, though suppressed, determination to bide their time, yet wreak revenge, was everywhere made visible to the man whose color and supposed relation made them confident of sympathy.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

Soldier's Association—Fenian Excitement—Destitute Refugees—Depot Enlargement—The Last of the Camps—No Gas—Conversions.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, March 3.

The soldiers of this county met in convention at the Tabernacle this afternoon and formed a County Association in accordance with the recommendation of the report of the Executive Committee of the State Soldier's Association.

The Fenian excitement is growing daily. The circle in this city leans to the side of Roberts and Sweeny and repudiates O'Mahoney and Barney. As a consequence, O'Mahoney's manifesto, though it created some alarm, did not stir their Irish blood up to a fighting pitch, but Roberts' bulletin has thoroughly aroused them. Several meetings have been held and considerable money paid in for the cause.

Southern refugees are in the city every day, entirely destitute, and seeking transportation to their old homes. Most of them are from Georgia and Tennessee.

The work of enlarging the Union depot at this point is to be commenced immediately. The company will expend $30,000 for this purpose.

The demolition of the old military camps around the city is now complete. Camp Burnside has been converted into a playing ground for the Western Base Ball Club.

The city's contract with the gas company expires to-night, and as no definite result has yet been arrived at from the protracted debates in the City Council, the probability is that the moon and attendant stars will be engaged for the remainder of the season.

It is estimated that over six hundred conversions have taken place during the progress of the revival now awakening our city churches.

The acts passed at the extra session of the General Assembly are now ready for delivery in book form.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Arrival of Troops—Oil Companies Incorporated—War Expenditures—The Paris Exposition—Bridge Washed Away.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, March 3.

A detachment of sixty-two men, under command of Capt. Parcel, belonging to the 6th regiment of Illinois infantry, arrived in this city from Fort Smith, Ark., on Friday night last, for final payment and discharge. The balance of the regiment is expected here in the course of ten or fifteen days.

Certificates of organization of the Centralia Oil Company of Centralia, capital stock of $90,000, and the Chicago & Pennsylvania Petroleum Company of Chicago, capital stock $20,000, were filed in the Secretary of State's office yesterday.

Yorktown, Henry county, has expended during the late war $26,000.

Hon. J. P. Reynolds will be commissioned by the Governor as the representative of the State of Illinois at the Universal Exposition which is to be held in Paris in 1867. He has been authorized by the Governor to collect specimens illustrating the resources and history of the State, to be exhibited at the Exposition.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Illinois Soldiers' Orphans' Home will be held in this city on Wednesday next.

We learn that the bridge over the line of the Chicago and Alton Railroad, near Wilmington, has been washed away.

FROM ST. PAUL.

Scandinavian Celebration—Legislative Proceedings.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. PAUL, March 3.

The Scandinavian Society yesterday celebrated the recent Swedish reform. A large number of Swedes and Norwegians marched to the Capitol, and were addressed by Gov. Marshall. In the evening they had a festival, and speeches in the Swedish and Norwegian languages. The affair passed off very successfully.

The Legislature adjourned *sine die* yesterday. Three hundred acts, memorials and joint resolutions were passed. A short time before the Senate adjourned, Mr. Murray, (Dem.) from St. Paul, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Senate of the State of Minnesota approve the course and the action of our distinguished Senator, D. S. Norton, and we take this occasion to express our thanks for his statesmanlike views and votes upon the great question which now agitates the country.

The Senate was not full, but a number of Republicans present, and either from inattention or some want of inclination, no objection was made and it went through. It was probably an oversight, or there would have been opposition.

Medical Graduates.

NEW YORK, March 3.—The commencement of the Medical Department of the University of New York took place last evening. The degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon [illegible] and a valedictory address in verse was recited by Dr. Alfred C. Post. The venerable Chancellor [illegible] the large audience which [illegible] medals is to be continued perpetually, in accordance with the wish of the [illegible]

GREAT EXCITEMENT AMONG THE FENIANS.

Immense Demonstrations at New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Etc.

VERY LARGE SUMS OF MONEY COLLECTED.

Unsuccessful Efforts of the Catholic Archbishop to Stop the Meeting in New York.

A TERRIBLE FIRE IN JEDDO, JAPAN.

Thirty Thousand Houses, and Thirty Persons Destroyed.

TWO VESSELS SAIL FROM AN EASTERN PORT WITH MUNITIONS OF WAR, ETC.

The Presidents Candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania.

North Carolina a Unit for Johnson.

Fight in Richmond Between Blacks and Police.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Injustice to the Freedmen of Mississippi—Thanks to the President from North Carolina—An Indiana Conspiracy Case in the Supreme Court—Joint Reconstruction Committee's Report—Gen. Meade and the Pennsylvania Governorship—Delegation of Indian Chiefs.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, March 4.

The Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for Mississippi, in a report to Gen. Howard, states that great injustice is being done the freedmen by the operation of the statute laws concerning the apprenticing of colored children. Colored people who are ably able to support their children, may have them taken at the request of any white person, and bound over by the Probate Courts to white masters, for a ridiculously small rate of compensation, until they arrive at the age of twenty-one, thus practically re-enslaving them.

Hon. Kenneth Raynor, a worn out North Carolina politician, arrived here this evening, for the purpose of presenting to the President the thanks of the people of his section for his "highly conservative and patriotic course" toward the Southern people. Mr. Raynor says that ninety-nine out of every hundred voters in the South are in favor of Mr. Johnson's re-election, and that if an election was held to-morrow, he would sweep the South like a hurricane.

The case of Lambdin P. Milligan, petitioner for a *habeas corpus*, will be argued in the Supreme Court next week, beginning with Monday, and three of the counsel for the petitioner will open the case. [illegible] General Speed closing. Mr. David Dudley Field will close for the prisoner. This is one of the Indiana conspiracy cases, and involves the whole question of the jurisdiction of the military tribunal.

The Joint Committee on Reconstruction will make a report during the present week, probably to-morrow. The form of the document has not yet been decided upon. But it will be of such a character that its adoption will secure the admission of such Senators and Representatives elect from Tennessee as can take the test oath. The committee held a full meeting yesterday, hearing the evidence of Hon. John Covode and discussing the forthcoming report. They will hold another meeting to-morrow morning when they are likely to reach a conclusion. It may be in the form of a general statement with respect to the entire South, but is more likely to be a special report for Tennessee, in which case it will be accompanied by a voluminous mass of testimony.

There is a report to night that Gen. Meade, at the request of President Johnson, has consented to allow his name to be used before the Pennsylvania Democratic Convention, which meets to-morrow, as a candidate for Governor.

A delegation of the Chiefs and head men of the Lac Du Flambeau band of the Chippewa Indians, of Lake Superior, now located in Minnesota, arrived yesterday, and have had a conference with Commissioner Cooley. During the interview Col. Ely S. Parker, of Lieutenant General Grant's staff, who has been assigned to the duty of assisting to complete the treaties now being made by the Government with several of the Indian tribes, addressed the delegation as follows:

"My brothers, I am thankful to the Great Spirit that I enjoy the privilege of meeting the delegates of the Chippewa nation, and I extend to you the hand of friendship. Years ago, my people, in New York, were very strong, but they became so reduced in numbers that they buried the hatchet forever between them and their red brethren. I have been detailed by the President of the United States to assist in making treaties with the Indians, and I believe it is done because the President is satisfied, so far, at least, as I am concerned, that no injustice shall be done. I am satisfied that the President of the United States and the people of the United States are all anxious to do justice to the Indians, and protect them from fraud and injustice.

"My advice to you is to go home and carefully consider all that has been said to you, and to act in unity, allowing no difficulties or divisions to arise among you or affect your actions. What has ruined the interests of the Indians are those divisions which exist among themselves. I think you should bear in mind the remarks of the Commissioner, and if you are in doubt about any of your matters, to not go to lawyers or claim agents and interested and officious parties outside, but come directly to this office and get advised. Again I greet you."

The Senate on the President's Nominations—A Case Against Gen. Butler Settled.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, March 4.

The Senate is closely scrutinizing every nomination sent to it by the President, and the indications are that while they will not refuse to confirm many of the nominations now before them, they will defeat a good many of Mr. Johnson's recent appointments.

The counsel for Smith Brothers, of New Orleans, in the suit against Gen. Butler, for the recovery of fifty thousand dollars in gold seized by him at New Orleans in 1862, as money stolen from the United States mint, has written to General Butler that the plaintiffs in the case were satisfied that he (Gen. Butler,) had good grounds for making the seizure, and that if he would assure them that the money had been held in fact, and would deliver the same over to them they would receipt therefor in full, and make no claim for interest or costs. Gen. Butler replied that he had held the gold for the Government, and that he had as yet come to no decision in the matter, and, that as he was now a civilian, he did not feel disposed to retain it any longer. He also stated that the money had not been used or speculated with in any way, but was deposited in the vaults of a Boston bank. Smith Bro's, through their counsel replied that the explanation was satisfactory, and Gen. Butler at once gave his check on the Boston bank for the money. [illegible] receipt was given and the matter settled.

Result of Applications for Claims—Funeral of Col. Browning—Riot in Richmond—Fight Between Negroes and the Police.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—It will be recollected that several weeks ago, the House of Representatives passed a resolution declaring it inexpedient at this time, to legislate for the payment of claims growing out of property appropriated or destroyed by the Union armies in putting down the rebellion. Petitions affect was given to the resolution recently when the Committee on Claims was discharged from the consideration of the resolutions of the Legislature of West Virginia asking aid from Congress to repair bridges, etc., destroyed by the Federals as a means of safety.

The Committee also reported adversely on the bill for ascertaining and adjusting claims against the Government for injury or destruction of property by the armies of the United States, or by military authorities during the rebellion, and the bill was laid upon the table. The Committee was discharged from the consideration of a large number of petitions, including forty for damages arising from raids in July, 1864, by the rebels in the vicinity of Fort Stevens, seven miles from this city. There are agents in Washington who have in their possession claims of persons residing in the Southern States for indemnity, amounting to millions of dollars; but the prospect of legislative action on that subject is certainly far remote.

The funeral of Col. Browning, formerly Private Secretary of President Johnson took place to-day. Among those in attendance were the President and his family. The pall bearers were Cols. Moore and Haves and Majors Morrow and Long, of the President's staff; Dr. Duhamel, Joseph B. Bradley, Jr., and G. Wells.

A letter from Richmond gives the particulars of a riot in the eastern suburbs of that city late on Friday night. It appears that a police force undertook to disperse or arrest 50 or 60 armed negroes, who fired a volley at them without effect. The police returned the fire, when the negroes retreated across a ravine. The firing was returned at intervals, and the blacks once or twice recrossed the ravine, driving back the police. The continuous reports of firearms having attracted the attention of the commanding officer at Libby prison, he sent a squad of men to ascertain the cause. The soldiers went to the rear of the position held by the blacks, and the crowd dispersed. The military captured ten of the rioters, several of whom had been wounded, it is said, by the shots of the police.

FROM NASHVILLE.

Internal Revenue Convention—Personal Matters—Proclamation by Gov. Brownlow—Legislative Proceedings—Acquittal for Killing Negroes—A Fight Between Rebels and Union Men.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NASHVILLE, March 3.

The convention of revenue collectors met yesterday morning at the City Hall. Mr. Morse, collector of the first district, S. C., was called to the chair, and [illegible] Norwood, same district, chosen Secretary. Representatives were present from Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina and Kentucky. Assessor Nandain and Collector Speed, of Ky., were understood to represent the views of the Government. All Collectors must be presented by assessments; all appeals must be presented in writing, the Assessor giving fifteen days notice when and where such appeals will be heard. It is not the policy of the Government to foster the distillation of spirituous liquors, consequently such must submit to all the requirements of the law, no matter how inconvenient. A resolution was adopted that the Government increase the compensation of collectors and assessors. A committee was appointed to memorialize Congress in favor of a modification of the tax laws, so far as relates to officers of the internal revenue in the Southern States.

Mr. Needham then addressed the Convention on the duties of revenue officers. Raw cotton in the hands of manufacturers, purchased after the cessation of hostilities, must be assessed. Manufacturers are not allowed to ship their goods to any reliable agent in Western or Eastern markets, by giving assurance that they shall be assessed before being sold.

Trade has opened up with great briskness in the city in consequence of the fine weather. All the stores are thronged to-day, and markets are unusually well supplied.

A Mr. [illegible], representing himself as agent of Blind Tom, has sold a number of tickets, borrowed a fine horse and forgot to return it, and swindled our citizens generally.

J. J. Hall, agent for the New York *News*, is in this city. He reports that he has secured thousands of subscribers throughout the South.

Brig. Gen. Hall, of Mollen, has been assigned to the control of the Freedmen's Bureau, at Savannah.

There is considerable excitement over the discovery of gold in the vicinity of Rome, Ga.

Two hundred thousand dollars has been raised in [illegible] to aid in encouraging white emigration to that State.

Robert Cottrell, perhaps the wealthiest merchant in Mobile, recently died of small pox.

A disgraceful vagrancy law, bearing with great severity upon negroes, was lost upon its third reading in the Lower House of the Georgia Legislature.

Gen. N. W. Wood, formerly of the rebel army, is lecturing throughout Mississippi, on the subject of emigration to Brazil.

Maj. Hastings, who started from Mobile in December last, with a colony of emigrants, and was shipwrecked off Cuba, is not to be discouraged. He set sail on the 1st inst. from Mobile, with another company, on the steamer Margaret.

NASHVILLE, March 4.—Gov. Brownlow will issue his proclamation to-morrow, for filling vacancies in the House of Representatives occasioned by the resignations that have recently taken place. He condemns severely the course of rebel disorganizers, and calls upon the people of the State to rally to the support of loyalty, order and law.

In the Senate, on Saturday, a message was received from the House informing the Senate that their body was without a quorum, and would adjourn from day to day until a quorum could be had. A committee of three was appointed to report what action the Senate should adopt under the circumstances. The committee reported in effect that nothing could be done.

Senator Carrigan again protested against the confirmation of A. S. Lindsey as Bank Director, on the ground that, although that office may not be lucrative now, under the terms of the bill, the next legislation will, doubtless, provide for paying the director; in addition to which Mr. Lindsey may be chosen by the directors president of a bank, which is a lucrative office.

In the House, Speaker Heiskell was granted leave of absence until April 15th, and Mr. Mullins was appointed Speaker *pro tem*.

The election for city and county officers yesterday had no political significance. More than 10,000 votes were registered, which shows how utterly the present franchise law is disregarded. None of the candidates ran as distinctive Union men.

At Knoxville a meeting was called to ratify the proceedings of the Nashville Convention of the 22d ultimo. The Committee on Resolutions, consisting of Judge Jones, General L. S. Trowbridge, T. A. R. Nelson, Thomas Pickle and Perry Dickinson, failed to agree, and no resolutions were adopted. The whole affair seems to have been a laughable failure. Somebody moved the adoption of the Nashville address and resolutions, which was carried.

In the Circuit Court at Murfreesboro, Sallie White, tried for killing a negro woman, was promptly acquitted. Verdict, self-defence.

W. S. Wayne, tried for killing a negro man, was also acquitted. Reports of a fight took place on Friday last at [illegible], not far from [illegible] last week, between a party of Union men, led by a man named White, and some rebels, under Davis, formerly of the rebel army. Two of the rebels were wounded. The white party appears to have commenced the disturbances leading to the affray. The civil officers support Davis.

Mr. Edmond Green was recently set upon by two freedmen in the neighborhood of Athens, Tenn.

FROM MILWAUKEE.

Mass Meeting on the Great Issue—The Position of Congress Sustained—Senator Doolittle Requested to Resign, &c.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, March 4.

A large and enthusiastic gathering, numbering about 3,000 of the true Union men of the city, met at the New Music Hall last evening, to express their disapprobation of the course of President Johnson in vetoing the Freedmen's Bureau bill, and tendering their hearty support to our representatives in Congress who have been true to the interests and welfare of the country in this important crisis of national affairs.

The meeting was organized by the election of Dr. E. D. Wolcott President, and a large number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. The meeting was addressed at some length by [illegible] Kennedy [illegible], who was followed by Judges Byron Paine, S. M. Booth, and others. A series of resolutions were adopted gravely censuring the course of President Johnson, and especially of Senator Doolittle of this State, appealing to the Legislature to pass resolutions requesting him to resign his seat, pledging their united and earnest co-operation with the Union Senators and Representatives in Congress. The meeting adjourned with three cheers for Cass, Sumner and Thad Stevens.

Weather clear and cold.

FROM DETROIT.

Burning of a Foundry and Machine Shop.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, March 4.

This morning A. W. Elmer's foundry and machine shop and residence, on Fort street, was destroyed by fire. Loss $10,000. Insured $1,000.

FROM NEW YORK.

New York National Guards—Statistics of Railroads—Immense Fenian Demonstration Yesterday at Jones' Woods, New York—Sailing of a Vessel with Munitions of War—Gen. Scott, &c.

NEW YORK, March 4.—Consolidated reports of the New York State National Guard show an effective force of nearly fifty thousand men, of which twenty-four thousand are armed and equipped. There are fourteen arsenals in various parts of the State, and the organization is in an excellent state of efficiency.

Returns of railroads, at the office of the Auditor General of Revenue, give 2,456 miles built in the State, at a total cost of $183,733,219, operated by 1,519 locomotives. The earnings for 1865 were $62,000,000, and the expenses $42,000,000. Fourteen millions of tons of coal were transported in the same year.

In spite of the presence of Archbishop McCloskey an immense Fenian meeting gathered at Jones' Wood to-day. It is estimated that there were present upwards of a hundred thousand persons. Speeches were made from three stands. O'Mahony, Killian, and others addressed the immense crowds. There was an abundance of champagne and other liquors on the ground, but the affair passed off without serious disturbance.

The *Times* this morning says that about two weeks since, vessels sailed from a port down East taking out several hundred packages of cannon powder, and more than a score of ordnance, varying from 30 pounder to 100 pounder rifles; and all accoutrements for the guns accompanied them, and a large supply was on board each vessel. It is supposed the vessels sailed for Chili. The Spanish authorities knew nothing of the affair.

NEW YORK, March 4.—The French steamer Nouveau Monde, from Havana has arrived. The news is anticipated.

The *Herald's* correspondent states that Gen. Scott has arrived at Pensacola. His health is much improved. He won't return North for some months. The health of the Government squadron is excellent. There are indications that Pensacola and Key West are to be abandoned as naval depots. Nearly all the naval supplies are removed from them.

The Fenian Demonstration in New York—Emancipation Meeting in Exeter Hall, London, &c.

NEW YORK, March 4.—Notwithstanding the circular which the Archbishop of New York sent to the clergy of the Roman Catholic church on Saturday, admonishing catholics in regard to the Jones' Wood meeting, there was an immense meeting of Fenians at the time and place named by the Head Centre. One hundred thousand people were on the ground at 3 o'clock, and was consequently one of the largest meetings ever held on this continent. Upwards of two hundred circles were represented. Four stands were erected for the speakers. Judge Connolly presided at the principal stand. Speeches were made by Gen. Francis Tracy, Colonel O'Mahony, Judge Connolly, and many others. They were nearly all of the same burden—money wanted. The enthusiasm was unbounded. No serious disturbance took place.

NEW YORK, March 4.—European files report a crowded meeting in Exeter Hall, London, on the 14th ult., to celebrate the passage of the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery. The Chamberlain of London presided. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Newman Hall and others, expressing their desire for amicable relations between England and America. Contributions were taken up for the Freedmen's Aid Society in the United States and Jamaica.

The *Tribune's* Raleigh correspondent gives further testimony in the trial of Major Gee, for inhuman treatment of prisoners at the Salisbury Prison Pen. The trial promises to be lengthy, one hundred and twenty witnesses having been called for the defence.

FENIANA.

Immense Gatherings of Fenians in Philadelphia, Boston, Troy, Burlington, &c.—Large Amounts of Money Raised.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.—A special meeting of the several Fenian Circles was held to-night at Fenian Hall. Resolutions were adopted recognizing the crisis as having arrived, and promising aid to their brethren struggling in Ireland. A grand mass meeting will be held on Tuesday night in front of Independence Hall. The subscription for Irish Republic bonds is quite large to-day. The excitement here is becoming intense. It is reported as the intention to establish belligerent rights.

BOSTON, March 4.—A large Fenian meeting, representing the Shawmut District, was held at the headquarters, in Hanover street, Saturday evening, at which $10,000 in bonds was taken. The meeting, in view of the aspect of affairs in Ireland, reconsidered the motion whereby it was voted, at a late meeting, that the Brotherhood parade in a body on St. Patrick's day, the money which would be expended on the occasion being required by the "men in the gap." A report was received from Head Centre Stephens stating that there were arms and men in abundance for Ireland. The circle in Lawrence, Mass., remitted $5,000 to President O'Mahoney on Saturday.

TROY, Mar. 4.—The largest and most enthusiastic Fenian meeting ever held in this city took place this afternoon. Harmony Hall was crowded to suffocation. The object was to secure subscriptions to the Irish loan. Addresses were delivered by Hon. Thos. B. Carroll, of this city, and Robert Crane, of N. Y., an Irish patriot of 1848. Their sentiments were money, not men, wanted. Both speakers were sanguine of aid from Napoleon and Russia. Large subscriptions were made to the loan.

There was great excitement among the Irish of the city. Meetings are held nightly. It is rumored that large collections of arms and munitions were made in the city.

[illegible] city held a grand meeting Saturday evening. Speeches were made by the Head Centre of the District of Vermont, and others. Forty-seven members were added to the roll. Preparations are being made for a grand celebration here on St. Patrick's day. All their Circles in the State are expected to take part in the procession.

District Centre Lonergan has called a Convention of Centres to meet Monday evening to act upon the news received from Head Centre O'Mahoney.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

Terrible Fire in Jeddo—Thirty Thousand Buildings Burnt—Thirty Persons Killed, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 4.—The Overland Mail from New York, with dates to the 9th, has arrived.

The French brig St. Louis brings Yokohama, Japan, dates to the 9th of January, and Hong Kong to the 17th. The American steamer Fusiyama, built in New York for the Japanese government, had arrived at Yokohama. The supply of silk in Japan is inferior in quality and quantity.

A great fire occurred in the suburbs of Jeddo on the 26th of January. Thirty thousand houses were destroyed; thirty persons perished.

Russian government is taking measures to overthrow Christian, the rebel nobleman.

The second instalment of the Simonoseki indemnity has been paid by foreign governments.

No news of consequence from China.

Sailed, ship White Swallow, Knowles, for New York, for Hong Kong.

Adjournment of the Virginia Legislature.

RICHMOND, Va., March 4.—The legislature adjourned last night. Lieut. Gov. Cowper, in bidding adieu, declared that the people of the South are now quite thoroughly loyal to the Union as the citizens of other parts of the republic. Mr. Baldwin, the speaker of the House, made an impressive farewell speech, to which he proclaimed strong sentiments.

Death of a Well Known Clergyman.

PROVIDENCE, March 4.—Rev. Dr. E. B. Hall, for thirty-three years pastor of the Congregational (Unitarian) Church, in this city, died suddenly on Saturday evening, of heart disease. He was sixty-five years old. The funeral will occur on Thursday next, at 11 o'clock.

Indorsing the President.

BUFFALO, March 4.—There was a large meeting here last night at St. James' Hall of those in favor of supporting President Johnson's policy, and sustaining his veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill.

The weather has grown cold again.

Sad Accident.

[From the Champaign (Ill.) Gazette, 2d.]

On Tuesday evening, just after dark, a wagon load of young ladies and gentlemen were precipitated from the bridge which crosses the Sangamon river at Middletown, into the river, which resulted in the drowning of a Miss Parks, about eighteen years of age, and injuring eight others more or less. The particulars as far as we have been able to get them are as follows: The party, consisted of two men, one boy and six young ladies, who were going to spelling school, held at a school house south of Middletown and on the east side of the river. They met a team upon the bridge, and in attempting to pass, the horses became frightened and backed the hind portion of the wagon off the bridge, when the coupling broke, or became detached, and precipitated the wagon bed and two wheels, with the human freight, fifteen feet into the surging stream below. At this time their condition was critical in the extreme, and Miss Park, who had received a severe injury upon the head, was washed away and drowned. Lieut. Joseph Stacher gained a footing, and with almost superhuman exertions, succeeded in holding the remaining four ladies until their cries brought assistance from the town. The lieutenant was severely injured in the back, and had not aid come quickly they must all have perished. Lieut. Stacher deserves great praise for the presence of mind he exhibited, whereby he saved the lives of the remaining ladies, who in their fright had struggled with such earnestness as to almost force him under the water, when all would have been lost. The body of Miss Parks was found a short distance below the bridge, but life was extinct.

The Quincy *Whig and Republican* sustained the President's veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill, cannot do as much for his speech on the 22d.—*Chicago Tribune*.

Our cotemporary is entirely mistaken in saying that the *Whig and Republican* "sustained the President's veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill." While emphatically condemning the action of the President, we said that the veto should not, of itself create an irreparable breach between the Executive and Congress. But *that speech!*—It was like the knell to all hope of propitiation.—*Quincy Whig.*

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ATTENTION, SIR KNIGHTS. A stated conclave of Chicago Commandery U. D. K. T. will be held this (Monday) evening, at their Asylum No. 99 West Randolph street, for business and work in R. C. Members and visiting Sir Knights are cordially invited. A. S. HUBBARD, Recorder.

MASONIC—There will be a Special Convocation of La Fayette Chapter No. 2 R. A. M. this (Monday) evening, at the Masonic Temple at 7½ o'clock, prompt, for work on R. A. Degree. All are cordially invited to attend.—E. H. in particular. E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

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COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE. We have associated with us since March 1st, Dr. A. CHAPEL, late Medical Director in the Army of the West, and [illegible] and have removed our office to 200 South Water street, where we will continue the General Commission business under the firm name of DRAKE, CHAPEL & CO. F. DRAKE, O. W. RUTTICK. DRAKE, CHAPEL & CO., Commission Merchants, 200 South Water street, Chicago. Consignments solicited. Advances made on property in store.

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NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that I am still a member of the firm of A. M. WRIGHT & CO., that my interest in said firm does not terminate until August 1st, 1866, that all statements to the contrary are Utterly and Willfully False, and that I shall continue to act as a member of said firm [illegible] WILLIAM WALLACE. March 5th, 1866.

CORPORATION NOTICE. Office of the Board of Public Works, Chicago, March 1st, 1866. [illegible] J. G. GINDELE, FRED. LETZ, [illegible] Commissioners of the Board of Public Works.

New Advertisements.

Every Saturday. NUMBER 9 NOW READY. This number of EVERY SATURDAY contains a masterly article, entitled "My Countrymen," from the pen of Matthew Arnold. [illegible] Ruffini, the author of "Dr. Antonio," furnishes a story of singular dramatic power. An account of the late John Gibson, from the London Review, contains much interesting information concerning the sculptor and his works. With these, a charming Poem by Christina G. Rossetti, and other articles of much interest, selected from the best English Periodicals, this number of EVERY SATURDAY is one of the best yet issued. ☞ Back numbers can always be furnished. Terms—Single Numbers, 10 cents. Yearly Subscription, $5.00. TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers, 124 Tremont street, Boston. ☞ For sale by all News-dealers.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. CHANGE OF TIME. Cincinnati and Louisville Trains. On and after SUNDAY, March 4th, 1866, Passenger Trains for Cincinnati and Louisville will leave Chicago as follows: 6:00 a. m.—Day Express, Sundays excepted. 9:00 p. m.—Night Express, Saturdays excepted. The 9 p. m. train arrives in Cincinnati at 9:30 next morning, 6 hours in advance of all other lines. Pullman's Sleeping Cars on this train. Through to Cincinnati Without Change. Purchase THROUGH TICKETS, and secure Sleeping Berths, at General Office in Tremont House Block, and at Depot. HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Western Passenger Agent.

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44 LAKE STREET, MARCH 5, 1866. Received to-day, an invoice of Lamson & Goodnow's TABLE CUTLERY, Shell, Bolster and other Staple Patterns. Also, a few numbers of WOSTENHOLME'S I X L FINE POCKET CUTLERY, NEW STYLES. JOHNSON, SPENCER & CO.

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NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that William Wallace is no longer a member of our firm, and is not authorized to transact any business in our name, either in settlement or otherwise. [illegible] A. M. WRIGHT & CO. Chicago, March 3d, 1866.

ARRIVAL OF MADAME ALWIN, the great French Astrologist. [illegible]

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Chicago Tribune.

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MONDAY, MARCH 5, 1866.

DOOM OF THE PRESIDENT'S "POLICY."

The American people are compelled daily to discuss the question whether the President of the United States is an irresponsible despot, or whether he is amenable to the Constitution and the laws like all other servants of the people. The President assumes that the Constitution makes him an irresponsible despot. We say this unqualifiedly because we see it clearly.

For nearly two months a resolution of Congress which the Constitution requires him to obey, has been lying on the President's table, but he wholly refuses to obey it. The resolution calls upon the President for copies of the Proclamations, organizing the Provisional Governments, for the constitutions of the States as amended by the late conventions, and for the laws passed by their legislatures in the work of organization. All this matter was in the President's hands. It comprises information touching directly on "the State of the Union." The Constitution provides expressly that the President "shall from time to time, give to Congress information of the State of the Union." In withholding this information therefore the President not only acts in contempt of the people, whom Congress represent, but disobeys and defies the Constitution.

The resolutions calling for information have been reiterated in both the House and Senate, but he still declines to furnish it. Senator Fessenden in referring to this as the true reason of the delay in the action of the Reconstruction Committee, says, with too great forbearance, he does not complain of the President's action, "as he may have good reason for it." The only reason he can have is his monstrous doctrine that he, and not Congress, is the law-making power on the subject of reconstruction. But this doctrine is also in direct defiance of the Constitution, which vests in Congress alone the power to admit new States into the Union. So far as the word "States" applies to the territory or the people of a State, these States cannot be admitted into the Union, for they have been in it all the while, and are in it now. The flag floats over them, and the laws of the Union apply to and protect them. All that needs to be "admitted" into the Union is the State Governments, and these are all new from stem to stern. Their constitutions are new, they were established in a new way, by a President's proclamation, and by a Governor appointed by the President. The old constitutions and order of official succession which had existed, in part, from before the formation of the Union, were swept away in a moment by the President's proclamation, and new State Governments established. Of course, therefore, it is not for the President nor the Supreme Court to admit, or so much as aid in admitting, these new State governments. Not even the President's signature is necessary to their admission, but Congress alone has jurisdiction over the subject. In order to determine whether the present State governments represent a majority of the people of the Southern States, whether they are republican in form, whether the representatives they ask Constitution elected by "the people" [illegible] color or race, requires, or Constitution forbids, Congress [illegible] have not only the information called for, but also full information as to what portion of the people, and how many, voted for the present State governments.

The true reason why the President withholds this information, is because he dare not have it brought to light and discussed. It would show that in violation of the laws of Congress the President has appointed to the office of Governor, in each instance, known rebels, who could not take the oath prescribed by law. It would show that but an insignificant fraction, even of the white people, participated in forming the constitutions, and that their motive in doing so was simply to attain political power over the negroes at home, and over the Northern States in the councils of the nation. It would show that the men whom the President's policy has placed in the ascendency at the South hate the Union as bitterly to-day as when they were fighting against it, and that the President has bribed them to sustain his policy by appealing to their hope of restoring slavery. No wonder the President shuns the light, for his deeds are evil. But fortunately his course in this respect only serves to show the weakness of his position, as the Reconstruction Committee can, with a little more time and labor, arrive at all the facts. We only allude to it as a significant feature in the President's "policy" that he violates the Constitution in order to embarrass Congress in the pursuit of information relative to a matter of which they have, not concurrent, but exclusive jurisdiction.

A COPPER-HEAD CITY.

The people of New York city are getting exercised over the fact that their new Court House, which was to have cost $500,000 has already cost them over $2,000,000, and is still far from completion. The high impenetrable fence which excludes from it the gaze of the vulgar lookers-on from Broadway and Chambers street, is a fit type of the far higher and more impenetrable screen that hides from view the operations of the class of men who wield the power in that stronghold of Copperheadism and corruption. So inherently rotten is the entire political, municipal and judicial government of New York city, that it seems as if the principles of Democracy had there met with a disastrous failure, and the city affords a standing argument that the ruling majority of the people of the locality are unfit for self-government. The respectable minority of the people of the city, aided by the State Legislature, have been engaged for some years in wresting the powers of the city government out of the hands of the city officials. First the control of the police was taken out of the hands of the city government and given to a Board of Commissioners, appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate, for a district comprising New York, Brooklyn, Staten Island and Westchester. Then the Fire Department was seized upon by the Legislature, and placed in charge of Fire Commissioners, and more recently a Board of Health commissioners has been established, and invested with full powers to clean the streets and remove all nuisances. As these three departments, of the police, fire apparatus and streets embrace nearly the whole functions of a city government, it is only necessary to abrogate those of the Mayor and Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen, as has been suggested, and the whole city will pass under the jurisdiction of the State Legislature. Yet each of these inroads on the power of the city government has had a purifying effect, and has been felt by the very people whom it was designed to be a beneficent and economical reform.

It is impossible for those not familiar with the secret workings of the New York rings to form any idea of the extent to which corruption and fraud monopolize the power of the city. Even when, as in the case of Comptroller Flagg several years ago, an honest and capable man gets into a position of power, he will be surrounded by combinations so powerful that all his attempts at economy will be [illegible] as expensive as their stealings, and his honest labors will be not only made ineffectual but ridiculous.

All attempts to stem the tide of these corruptions thus far have been foiled by the fact that certain Judges even of the higher courts obtain and control their positions on the bench, and even that of their fellow judges by their affiliations with political rings which are linked together in the same chain with the rings which hold the Municipal Tammany and Mozart Halls, and with the rings that carry heavy jobs through the Common Council. Thus while one portion of a ring carries a bill full of plunder through the city Council, another stands outside to bring fictitious suits against it, to test its validity and prevent bona fide parties from bringing suits, while another is on the bench to dispose of the suits so brought, perhaps by sending them before another portion of the ring, sitting as referee, to be there decided on the testimony of still another portion of the ring, who act as witnesses. If justice is reached in such a labyrinth it can only be by forming a ring more powerful than the one you wish to contend with, which in New York can hardly be done without making it more corrupt. The [illegible] of New York have at times attempted to defy these rings, but in the long run they uniformly get the worst of it, and of late they have drawn off in a great measure and left the rings to govern the city. So the great Copperhead metropolis stands before the world a proof of the fact, that by some combination the elements of corruption may be consolidated together to a degree that incapacit[ates]...

...[illegible] the appropriate means for self-government, and compels the State to deprive them as far as possible of the essential attributes of sovereignty and govern them as a conquered province. The Southern States form another illustration of the same fact, and it is somewhat singular that in both instances this proved incapacity for self-government arises out of, and is coincident with, sham Democracy.

THE JOINT RESOLUTION.

Both Houses have at last, on one point at least, taken up the gauntlet thrown down by the President, and have said to the would be despot of the White House, "hitherto shalt thou come and no farther." The Joint Resolution introduced into the House the morning after the veto message, by Mr. Stevens from the Reconstruction Committee, and then passed by a vote of 109 against 40, passed the Senate on the second instant by yeas 29, nays 18, absent 2. Of the former Republicans in the Senate Messrs. Cowan, Dixon, Doolittle, Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Nesmith, and Norton voted against the Resolution. Although as a test vote it does not indicate a power in Congress to carry any reconstruction measure over the President's veto, yet it opposes a very effectual veto to any attempts of the President to carry his reconstruction policy through in defiance of Congress. It at least blocks the wheels of the Presidential policy and holds the whole subject of reconstruction open for further developments and mature deliberation. The Joint Resolution as it has now passed both Houses of Congress is as follows:

"That, in order to close agitation on a question which seems likely to disturb the action "of the Government, as well as to quiet the "uncertainty which exists in the minds of the "people of the eleven States which have been "declared to be in insurrection, no Senators "or Representatives shall be admitted into "Congress from either of the said States until Congress shall have declared such States "entitled to such representation." Before Congress can decide that the State, or rather the political organization which claims to govern and represent the State, is entitled to representation, it should know—

1. That the State government rests on the votes of a majority of its people. This is not true, we believe, of the present "pocket" government of any of the Southern States. It certainly is not true of South Carolina and Mississippi, in which a majority of the people are excluded from voting at the outset. But even in those States where the white population are in the majority, but an insignificant fraction of them have ever voted for the present constitutions or State officers.

2. That the State Constitution makes no distinction in personal or political rights on account of color. A sufficient majority of the members of Congress may not yet be prepared to take that position, but the proofs which time will develop that, without it, slavery will be restored, will compel them to advance to it before the question of reconstruction can be settled.

3. That the State Constitution and laws contain ample practical guaranties against the return of rebels to power, the payment of any part of the rebel debt, the persecution of Union and anti-slavery men, the suppression of freedom of speech on the questions of slavery and the rebellion, and the oppression of the freedmen.

These guaranties secured, we shall welcome back our "erring sisters" with salvos of artillery as deafening as those to which we are indebted for their present desire to get back into the Union.

LET THE PEOPLE SPEAK.

The Copperhead leaders, under the impetus given them by President Johnson, are planting the seeds of a new rebellion with the same energy and vindictiveness in 1866 as in 1856. Their ranks are now swelled by many of those inconsistent beings who labor for the preservation of the Union in time of war and pave the way for its destruction in time of peace. Pardon-brokers have also ushered in an era of magnanimity, which is fast becoming a mania. These pitiful beings are now joined by Conservative snorers, of the Dudley Field persuasion, and the noises which they make, in their several ways are swelling the music of the old pro-slavery Democracy serenading Mr. Johnson, and [illegible] to get Congress [illegible] the wicked, mischievous [illegible] people support him by deputations and public meetings, while the great body of the loyal North, however active and animated they may be in certain localities, remain as quiet as in 1856, when the same active measures which are now being set on foot, were going on, to embroil the country deeper, until the gordian knot could only be cut by the sword. In the consciousness of the intrinsic justice of their cause, the Republicans are apt to overlook the advantages which their enemies take of this over-trustful disposition. Hence we find all bustle and energy in the camp of the sham-Democrat, and unless the Republican learns to combine this practical force with his superior moral sense, he will be beaten again. Such an ignominious defeat could only be brought about by a total want of energy.

In an emergency like the present, Republican meetings should be held, night after night, in every part of the land, and resolutions passed encouraging Congress and exposing the President's treachery to the principles which he was elected to sustain. Washington should be thronged with Republican delegations telling both the President and Congress what the people think of recent proceedings, and what policy they are determined to carry out. We implore our friends not to repeat the errors of the past; not to relapse again into the inertia of 1854-'60, while our enemies are undermining their happiness and peace. Let the people bear in mind that all these men in Washington and New York, who now assume to settle the destinies of the people in the columns of their journals and on public platforms, only dare to do so because they are emboldened by the people's silence, which they and their paymaster at the White House take for tacit acquiescence.

Let the people not wait for the initiative of politicians. They should remember that many public men are fagged out by the war, and are on the retired list. All these will tell you that they support the President. They would as readily support Jefferson Davis himself, provided he would let them sleep on. New men are needed to meet the new emergency. Our towns and villages are teeming with able and enterprising young men. Let them infuse some of the energy which they displayed in the war, and which they display in their daily avocations. Let them form universal freedom clubs, and assemble every evening, and send their resolutions and proceedings to Washington, and make their power felt in the land. It lies in their power to undo all the mischief that has been done. Yes, it lies in their power to bring Andrew Johnson and all his satellites up to the performance of their duty. The power which put down the great rebellion can put down this lesser one, by an exhibition of its strength, without its exercise.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A Brief Retrospect.

The Record of an Eventful Week.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26, 1866.

The past week witnessed events in the National Capital, that are destined to form one of the most remarkable and momentous episodes in the political history of this country. Instead of recording them from day to day in successive letters in imperfect form and with insufficient understanding of their causes and relations to each other, I deemed it preferable to wait until I could group them all together into one compact, coherent narrative, with such full explanations and comments as would insure a better comprehension of their origin and bearing.

What has happened since Monday last did not surprise the more far-seeing political observers in and out of Congress. The most sagacious and penetrating minds had for months been thoroughly convinced that the Executive has been steadily and surely working, ever since last summer, for a rupture with the party that had raised him to the highest station in the land; that a complete schism was but a question of time; that no extent of forbearance, conciliation, concession on the part of Congress would prevent it; that the apparent, loudly-expressed desire of the President for harmony in the loyal ranks and friendly co-operation between the Executive and Legislative branches of the Government, was but insidious deception, under the mask of which he worked assiduously in disintegrating and corrupting the Union party. And animated by this conviction, they made their voices continuously heard in warning, privately and publicly, through the press and from the rostrum, against the impending perfidious consummation. But for a long time they were not heeded. Now the fullest realization of their predictions has proved the clearness of their provision and the confiding blindness of those who, to the last, insisted upon the President's fidelity to the party that elected him.

Still, this misplaced confidence has wrought more good than evil. The greater the deception, the stronger the reaction among those who loyally placed their trust in him. The earnest, true men, who had faith in the sincerity of his assurances, and strove accordingly with great constancy to prevent an estrangement between him and Congress, by restraining, on the one hand, loud utterances of distrust toward the White House at either end of the Capitol and counseling, on the other, freely and frequently with the Executive as to the legislative measures likely to meet his approbation, and thus preserve harmony in the common party, are now more justly and profoundly indignant at the full revelation of his double-faced, treacherous conduct than those who always doubted him. Is it to be wondered that, in view of executive disclaimers innumerable, running through the last seven or eight months, of any intention to manage the work of reconstruction contrary to the expectation of the loyal people, and to deny Congress its legitimate share in it, these men remained incredulous of the possibility of recreancy on the part of the President almost till the moment of the delivery of the veto message? Is it to be wondered, that when he himself at last tore away the veil of ambiguous language and insincere professions, that had concealed his real purposes so long, the bitterest feelings of indignation and sorrow took at once possession of them, and made them foremost in vigorous denunciation and zealous advocacy of prompt, direct Congressional rebuke of Executive presumption? Indeed, the course of the intriguing, faithless demagogue, whom the bullet of the assassin forced upon the nation as Chief Magistrate, instead of destroying and disrupting the majority of Congress, has infused more consciousness of right and might, more resolution and firmness into it. And hence every patriot may thank Providence that the die is cast, that the issue is made, that all uncertainty is removed, and that Congress, knowing at last what to expect from the President, will know how to baffle him.

THE CONFIDENCE GAME.

The President boasts of his consistency, and boldly proclaims to the country that he has never changed his views, but has acted uniformly in strict accordance with them. But there is too conclusive evidence of his steady alienation from the loyal party and gradual affiliation and identification with the opposition to allow this brazen falsehood to stand uncontradicted. There are to be found in this capital a hundred persons, Congressmen and others, who could convict him of the most flagrant duplicity and perfidy. To mention the experience of but a few of these: In May last, he assured Senator Sumner, after listening to an exposition of the Senator's views upon reconstruction, that he was entirely with him. All through the summer he expressed himself as in favor of a gradual bestowal of the elective franchise upon the colored people of the South, and of its immediate extension to those possessing certain intellectual or property qualifications, authorizing Senator Henderson, of Missouri, in October, to announce this to his constituents. While Mr. Trumbull had the Freedmen's Bureau and Civil Rights bills in preparation, he had long consultations with the President as to the provisions to be incorporated in them and strove to conform to the suggestions of the Executive, in order to make sure of his approbation of these measures after their passage through Congress. Mr. Trumbull was fully satisfied by the President's assurances to him, that he had succeeded in this, and that they would receive the formal Executive indorsement at the proper time. His surprise at the veto may be imagined. In December and January, Messrs. Fessenden, Foote, Grimes, and other pure, well meaning, dispassionate members of the Senate and House, made special efforts to gain the ear of the President, and to prevent by earnest pleading and conciliatory propositions his forcing an open issue with Congress. Not more than six weeks ago, he spoke to Mr. Foote with apparently loyal contempt of the efforts of the same disloyal Democratic politicians to win their way into his confidence that have since established the most intimate relations with him and become his constant associates and counsellors. Less than five weeks since, Messrs. Grimes and Fessenden had repeated interviews with him at his own solicitation, at which they received and subsequently communicated to others the fixed impression from what the President said to them, that there would be no serious difficulty between the Executive and Congress. Still, already then, an incident occurred that greatly shook their belief in his good faith. One Sunday morning Mr. Fessenden met the President by appointment, and, after speaking several hours with him, left, inspired by the words he had been listening to, with the strongest hope that a collision would be avoided. But he had hardly turned his back to the White House, when Senator Dixon was admitted to a private interview, at which the manifesto annoying the first open Executive attempt to dictate to Congress was concocted, and caused to be telegraphed the same day all over the country. I could specify some more instances of this kind; but those mentioned suffice to show the desperate deception practiced by the Executive upon disinterested patriots approaching him with the best of motives.

The very boldness of this political confidence game ensured its success, and, as stated before the eyes of those, who took the President's professions for what they purported to be, were not opened until the veto message dispelled their illusions. The President never gave the slightest intimation of his intention to return the Freedmen's Bureau bill to the Senate to any member of the radical majority, and so the false hopes resting on his previous assurances were sustained until the very end of last week. His Copperhead confidants, on the contrary, had early notice of his purpose. As early as last Friday a week ago they boasted noisily here and in New York of this knowledge. Last Saturday's number of the *Intelligencer* contained an elaborate editorial, filling nearly three columns, a comparison of which with the veto message, will disclose a striking congruence of argument that proves beyond contradiction the assertion, made in this correspondence, that the editor of the paper named has his sanctum in the White House. The suspicions of the Radical disbelievers in the President's apostacy were aroused only after the appearance of this editorial. On Saturday and Sunday the current reports, that a veto was impending, grew more and more positive. Still the calamity they portended was too awful to secure them general credence.

THE PROPOSED ADMISSION OF TENNESSEE.

How completely the President succeeded in misleading those members of the majority of Congress, who sought to preserve peace between the White House and the Capitol, is best shown by the action of the reconstruction committee just before the reception of the veto. Last Thursday the sub-committee on Tennessee reported in favor of the admission of the members elect from that State, on such terms, however, as would assert the prerogative of Congress to pass supremely upon the whole reconstruction question. The majority of the same committee were in favor of the recommendation and had not the veto interfered, the Tennessee members would no doubt now occupy their seats in the Senate and House. This proposed admission was a sort of peace offering, based upon the supposition that the yielding of a point, to which the Executive seemed to attach such importance, would induce a disposition to make concessions on his part. Had the veto been thrust upon Congress, every loyal Senator and Representative from the rebel States would doubtless have been admitted before the close of the session. For their exclusion during the whole of the present Congress, they will be entirely indebted to the President's utter and arrogant disregard of their rights and conciliatory intentions. For my part, I hold that he rendered the Republican party a great service by preventing, through his veto, the adoption of the proposition to admit the Tennessee members. For it is evident that if they had been admitted without the exaction from that State of the full guaranties, Congress deems necessary to demand of the rebel States as *sine qua non* of their rehabilitation in the Union, the radical majority would have surrendered the very ground that has enabled it to stand firmly and compactly until now, and with the loss of a solid foothold, as against Presidential usurpation, division and disintegration, would have, in all probability, speedily followed. It is a matter of record that the question of the admission of the Tennessee members was earnestly discussed in the Reconstruction Committee almost up to the very hour at which the veto was received, with a growing inclination of most of the members—including even Thaddeus Stevens—to let them in. This fact completely refutes the unjust charge of the President, and the opposition Congressmen and press, that the radical majority, from a vindictive thirst for vengeance, and an unconstitutional lust of power, are disposed to ignore utterly the claims to consideration of the loyal elements of the population of the Southern States.

THE RECEPTION OF THE VETO MESSAGE.

The scenes in the Senate chamber upon and after the reception of the veto in Monday's session were very striking. As will be remembered, Senator Yates had the misfortune of having the floor at the time it was received. It interrupted him in the midst of his very able, bold and powerful speech, and lost him the attention of the Senate for the rest of his effort. Its brief announcement by the President's Private Secretary seemed to produce a general sensation of anxious curiosity, depicted at once upon the countenances of the Senators as well as upon the occupants of the galleries. There was an universal exchange of anxious glances and wondering whispers. As soon as the message was laid upon the table of the presiding officer, Senators crowded up to it to learn its contents in detail. From the gallery directly above I had a full view of the faces of those that read it, and from their expression it was easy to divine the character of the document. In a few minutes its exact nature was known all over the floor, and the last hope entertained by not a few that the Executive had raised but minor objections, dissipated. Now, numerous groups, evidently for consultation as to the action to be taken upon the veto, were formed on the floor by the members of the majority. Earnest, almost audible, consultation and more or less violent gesticulation ensued. Among the Conservatives and Democrats there was a continuous passing from desk to desk and seat to seat for an exchange of opinion. The features of the former expressed solicitude rather than joy; those of the latter, unmistakable jubilation. Soon the President's party squires, Messrs. Doolittle and Dixon, disappear for a long confidential conclave into one of the retiring rooms. Senators Lane (of Kansas) and McDougall appear to try to follow them, but find themselves locked out from the Administration caucus of two.

Gradually the groups dissolve and most of the Senators resume their seats. Their mein plainly indicates determination not to be checked by the President's dictation in the course of legislation resolved upon. I descended to the reception-room to learn something positive of the message. I met three Western and two Eastern Senators; they told me that the veto was sweeping and even overreaching the scope of the bill in a general arraignment of Congress; and all seemed to consider it an open declaration of war against the legislative branch of the Government.

I returned to the gallery just as Mr. Yates was concluding his speech. The news of the reception of the veto had spread during its delivery through the Capitol, and citizens and members of the House, high Federal and State officials, and foreign Ministers, had flocked to the Senate floor, and sat and stood about in picturesque knots. The galleries were jammed to suffocation. As soon as Mr. Yates had taken his seat, perfect silence ensued. Everybody understood that the veto message would be read, and that immediately after its reading, an attempt would be made to carry the bill over the veto. The most eager suspense was apparently felt by the whole of the vast and brilliant assemblage.

Mr. Trumbull rose to move for the reading of the message. Soon the clear, deliberate voice of Secretary Forney filled the chamber and conveyed the President's words to the spell-bound auditory. In less than half an hour the last sentence of the fatal missive was read. The presiding Senator, with his usual distinct articulation, then announced that the question before the Senate was whether or not the bill should pass, the President's veto to the contrary notwithstanding. Senator Lane, of Kansas, jumped to his feet, moved to postpone its consideration, and announced his determination to resort to filibustering in case the majority insisted upon immediate action. His late Conservative leanings led his colleagues and the audience to suppose that he would side with the President in the issue now made, and hence his motion did not excite much surprise, though the accompanying threat produced indignation. Sure enough, he carried out the latter, and after a brief resistance to his disgraceful tactics, the Senate yielded to a motion to adjourn. The vote upon the first motion to adjourn was a discouraging indication of the impracticability of a two-thirds vote for the bill. That Doolittle, Dixon, Stewart and Norton would stultify themselves and vote against, in the face of their former vote for the bill, was expected; but the vote of Morgan and Lane, with the opposition, amazed the Senate. Still there was a lingering hope that upon the final vote upon the bill they would rejoin their political friends and carry it. As the sequence proved, the former, who was considered by far the more reliable of the two, was found wanting, while the Senator from Kansas, than whom no member has lately been less trusted by his political associates, turned out true to his old allegiance.

During the civil war I happened to be repeatedly in the Capital, when the loyal permanent or transient dwellers in it were suffering from the mental agony, produced by disastrous news from the Army of the Potomac. But since the first battle of Bull Run, I have not witnessed here as intense solicitude, as deep a despondency and as much resentful anger as was manifest in all loyal circles on Monday evening. The excitement ran high, wherever loyalists met and discussed the great event of the day. The rebel sympathizers and returned rebels, per contra, never had a more jubilant time since the national disgrace on July 21st, 1861.

THE COMMITTEE OF FIFTEEN.

On Tuesday forenoon the Reconstruction Committee met at an early hour. With remarkable unanimity the majority agreed that all thought of conciliatory recommendations to Congress should be banished, for the time being; that the President's knowledge of the Committee's intention to report in favor of the admission of the Tennessee members, made the tone and temper of the veto, notwithstanding the disposition of Congress to concede certain points, a direct challenge to a conflict with him, which they could only meet by a most determined assertion of the indisputable right of Congress to take charge of the work of reconstruction. Hence the Committee concluded to drop the subject of the admission of the Tennessee members, and agreed upon the defiant resolutions which Mr. Stevens reported in the House in the afternoon, and which brought on a very earnest struggle between the majority and minority in that body, that continued until late in the evening and resulted, as could be foreseen, in a complete triumph of the former. The object of the obstinate filibustering of the opposition was not so much to prevent the carrying of the resolutions, which they knew they were not strong enough to do, as to break the force of the rebuke, which the majority meant to administer to the Executive by their immediate passage. There is nothing more trying to the patience and steadiness of members than the wearying sameness of a score or more votes by ayes and noes. It was the first trial of the kind the House underwent this session. The new members of the majority stood most faithfully to their posts and proved once more that they could be relied on for any emergency.

SENATOR TRUMBULL'S BILL.

In the Senate the great feature of Tuesday's proceedings was the masterly speech of Senator Trumbull, as the originator of the bill, in refutation of the arguments on which the President rested his veto. The distinguished representative of Illinois had had but little time for that thorough preparation the conscientious speakers in the Senate always desire to make, and which the importance of the subject in this instance seemed particularly to call for. But nevertheless, by laboring assiduously during the greater part of the night and the forenoon in collecting official data for contraverting the veto, and drawing the line of his own argument, he found himself equal to the occasion. He extemporized throughout, and for this reason was the more effective. I never heard him speak with more warmth, vigor, logical force, and lucidity and pointedness of expression. This grand effort will contribute more to his lasting fame than any previous episode in his public career. The privilege of leading off on this grand occasion was one for which any aspiring public man might well envy him. During the delivery of his speech the Senate Chamber was thronged as thickly in all its parts as on the previous day. This magnificent audience had been drawn together mainly by curiosity to witness the fate of the vetoed bill. That he interested it so generally and deeply in his speech, as to make it patiently await the final vote, was no small evidence of its impressiveness.

When the Senator from Illinois had concluded, the same solemn stillness that settled upon the chamber on the previous day, again ensued and continued to the close of the final proceedings upon the bill. The apprehensions of the friends of the latter were realized. The veto prevailed. The most curious incidents of this negative victory of the Executive were the votes of Senators Morgan, and Lane of Kansas, already alluded to. The former had observed the strictest reticence, even toward his most intimate colleagues, since the day before, in regard to the veto, and hence they watched for his vote with great curiosity. When the "no" fell from his lips, subdued exclamations of surprise were audible all through the galleries, and Senators exchanged significant glances. Everybody seemed to expect Senator Lane to vote with the opposition, and so, when he cast his "aye" with the majority, a rather joyous sensation appeared to run through the audience. Upon the announcement of the result of the vote, an outburst of applause occurred in the north gallery. I looked over, and, to my mortification, the makers of this unseemly demonstration seemed to be mainly officers and ex-officers and privates of the volunteer service.

SENATOR MORGAN.

I have heard a dozen different versions of the motives of the votes of Senators Morgan and Lane on Tuesday afternoon. That of the Senator from New York puzzled the Senators who held the closest relations to him the most. His immense wealth and political prominence may be presumed to make him proof against any ordinary temptation to desert the party to which he owes all he is politically. But according to the more general belief, inordinate craving for position and the control of federal patronage will eventually be found to have been the cause of his defection. Some expect him to figure before long in the Cabinet; others think a first-class mission will be his reward, and again one claim that by his indorsement of the President's veto, he has secured the control of the New York Collectorship with the enormous patronage attached to it. As to Senator Lane, the current impression is that the President did not hold out sufficient inducements to him to tempt him to run the fatal risk of falling out forever with the party that has so far kept this undeserving politician in the highest positions of honor to the disgust of all good men.

THE CABINET.

Important political developments always produce a most luxuriant crop of rumors, conjectures and inferences, as to their various bearings and probable results, upon the genial soil of Washington. That the thousand and one political seekers and speculators, sojourning here at this time, should at once connect the veto with an impending reconstruction of the Cabinet is not to be wondered at. Ever since Tuesday the chambers, lobbies and passages of the Capitol have been filled with reports travelling rapidly from mouth to mouth of replacements of some of the present constitutional advisers of the President, by others more heartily in accord with his policy toward the South and Congress. Every day this week, according to them, Messrs. Stanton, Harlan and Speed—the Radicals of the Cabinet—have tendered their resignations and had them accepted. Yet this day finds them still in their seats at the head of their respective Departments, apparently as unapprehensive as ever of an early voluntary or compulsory retirement. The truth is, that *whatever occurred at Cabinet meetings relative to the President's Bureau bill has so far remained an absolute secret.* Countless efforts have been made by high and low, during this week, to penetrate the mystery in which the relations of the different members of the Cabinet to the President are wrapt; but the keenest inquisitors, in and out of Congress have not yet solved it. The report that a formal vote was taken upon the veto in the Cabinet and that four members favored and three (above named) opposed it, has no other foundation than the guesses and inferences of newsmongers. However, it is well known that the two Secretaries mentioned and the Attorney General do not entertain the views that prompted the President's veto, and this fact, no doubt, gave rise to the report. It was obvious that if a test vote had taken place at the instance of the President upon this question, those members of the Cabinet opposing him in such a formal manner would have felt themselves obliged either to resign, or remain at the expense of an inconsistent, discreditable acquiescence of a policy they do not approve. While it is, therefore, improbable that the President has already applied such a test to his Cabinet, it is hard to see how the Radical members can remain in it.

SENATOR SHERMAN.

To return to the progress of events during the week. The Senate being traditionally less willing to yield to the pressure of the previous question than the House, it could be foreseen that the resolutions passed by the House on Tuesday evening would not pass it without considerable debate. The public expected a pitched battle on the Senate floor on Wednesday afternoon and again filled the galleries to overflowing. But the crowd was disappointed by the postponement of the consideration of the resolution until yesterday, and had to put up with a dry speech from Senator Buckalew, pronounced by himself with praiseworthy candor as destitute of interest from the long delay in its delivery. The most noteworthy incident of Wednesday's Senate proceedings was the peculiar attitude assumed by Senator Sherman. As shown by the record, he voted with the opposition against the immediate taking up of the House resolution, and made some shrewdly worded remarks about inconsiderate haste under the spur of feelings of resentment and the like that sounded very much as though he was afraid to join the rest of the Republicans in the bold, proud, defiant position they meant to assume toward the President.

The President has heretofore been given credit for considerable discretion. But the fact that he allowed himself to be drawn into an acceptance of and response to the demonstration gotten up on Thursday, in glorification of his veto, under the exclusive auspices of the most venomous Copperheads now in the capital, proves him to be utterly wanting, not only in discretion, but also in all sense of decency and self-respect. That he should commit himself to the hands of men who had, all through the war stood arrayed in hostility to the Government—who had done their utmost, by every possible means in their power, to bring about the failure of the national cause—who had belied, abused and reviled his predecessor, those connected with him in the administration of public affairs, and the loyal people at large, in the foulest, most shameful manner can only be explained by the supposition of a loss of self-control, either from the effect of liquor or from the violent passion he is known to possess, through the stubborn resistance of Congress to his behests. As to the meeting at Grover's Theatre, what better illustration of its character can I give to your readers, than the simple mention of the fact that Dick Merrick, late of Chicago, addressed it and was applauded and cheered throughout. I saw the crowd as it thronged out of the theatre and moved toward the White House for an ovation to their new idol. There were but few decently dressed individuals here, and most of them I recognized as resident rebel sympathizers. I followed the procession to their destination never supposing for a moment that the President would so far forget his dignity as to make his appearance before the mob at the request of the undisguised disloyalists leading it. But the Chief Magistrate did come out, led by Tom Florence, the drunken blackguard and vile Copperhead, that edits the *Constitutional Union*, the recognized rebel organ of this city during the war; by Coyle, the rebel editor of the *Intelligencer*, whose special business it has been to abuse Congress under the inspiration of the President, and others of like political antecedents. I sickened when I saw the humiliating sight and turned away.

SENATOR FESSENDEN.

The record of the week was fitly rounded off by the speech of Mr. Fessenden on yesterday afternoon. The Senator of Maine was unfortunately laboring under an indisposition when he rose to make it, and hence he was not so effective in his delivery as he would have been had he enjoyed full physical strength. It was distinguished by the well marked characteristics of all the efforts of its eminent author, viz.: clearness and conciseness of statement, close analysis, and sound logic. But, in my opinion, he was too mild, too gentle, too forbearing in his comments upon the President's course. So outrageous a performance as the White House speech, a portion of which he dissected, deserved severe denunciation, and not the milk and water criticism he bestowed upon it.

CONCLUSION.

The actual occurrence of a calamity is rarely more trying than its prolonged apprehension. The latter, through the vagueness and exaggeration of fears it usually excites, produces distracting anxiety, irresolution, and unsteadiness of action, and demoralization generally. The direct confronting of danger, on the contrary, rouses courage, develops strength, fixes one's purposes, and, by unveiling the prospect, enables one to determine upon a certain line of action. This is precisely the state Congress finds itself in since the reception of the veto. At last it is clear to the Radical majority how they have to deal with the President. They thank God that the oppressive weight of uncertainty is removed from them; and that the gag of party considerations is at last taken out of their mouths. All that is needed to make this session of Congress the most glorious known to our history is the support of the loyal people. Shall it be wanting?

FRESHET AT OIL CREEK.

The Recent Ice Gorge and Break Up—Serious Destruction of Property—Warehouses and Boats Swept away—Imminent Peril of the City—Two Lives Lost.

[From the Reno Times 1st.]

On Saturday morning the ice in Oil Creek and the Allegheny, which had become loosened by the previous thaw and consequent rise in these rivers, burst its barriers and came down with immense force. The first rush passed Oil City about 10.30 a. m., and did little comparative damage. As the day progressed the streams kept swelling, and the ice breaking its way gradually downward. The second gorge was formed at Oil City about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and the last and most destructive one about 10 p. m. During the first passage of ice in the morning, the foundations were torn from beneath a large new wooden house situated on the western side of the creek, a few yards above the bridge and leaving it in a most precarious position. The basement had been occupied as a school house and store-room. The second floor was rented by Mr. A. H. Bacon, of Steuben county N. Y., and used as a flour and feed store. The first shock left the building with the floor greatly inclined towards the water, and the flooring was detached from the walls. The corn, oat and potato bins were thus all emptied over the side of the wharf upon which the building was erected. Mr. B. had recently increased his stock, and nearly or quite 1,500 bushels of grain and roots were thus precipitated into the water. The ice and water having vastly accumulated meanwhile, the second charge was made about 4 o'clock p. m. During this second trial of its strength, its fury is said to have exceeded description. The entire body of the stream was filled by immense blocks of ice. These masses were still as hard and firm as in the midwinter, and had been torn, not melted, from their places. In sharped cornered, massive blocks, varying from six to thirty feet across, they were lifted and crowded upon the banks, wharves and the roads. The break-up was earlier than was anticipated, most of the owners had neglected the usual precautions for preserving their boats, and not less than two-thirds of the whole number on Oil Creek were swept away and crushed to pieces. Broken and whole, here a bow piece, and there a gunwale, down they came with the ice, grinding, creaking and breaking as they were driven along now lifted high above the water on huge masses of ice, and again loaded with the pieces till they sank beneath the surface. The mass of material borne onward by the flood, had accumulated at every interruption and became more and more irresistible as it approached Oil City, not less than half of which at one time seemed devoted to destruction. The road on the western branch for a mile above, was filled with loose masses of ice, which crushed the engine house and derricks between it and the stream almost without exception, and crowded high up against the bank with such violence, that large masses of rock were detached and came down to mingle in the ruins.

The already leaning house of Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co. was swept away in a moment; the bridge was lifted from its foundations and whirled onward with the ice. The new railroad bridge which had been in process of construction, a little below, disappeared to be seen no more. The water had risen so that the cattle and horses were swum from the stables to higher land to save them from drowning.

It was not until about ten o'clock that the last gorge was made and the work of destruction completed. This was more disastrous than any of its predecessors, involving not only the ruin of more property, but also the loss of life. A tug boat named the Gen. Irwin had been laid up for the winter on the opposite side of the Allegheny. The captain and several of the crew were on board, preparing the boat for spring, when the jam of ice struck it.

A considerable amount of uncertainty, owing to the darkness of the night and the general excitement, envelops the subsequent accidents. It is stated that the engineer and an assistant, both colored men, were carried out and sunk with the boat, while others affirm that their lives were lost in attempting to reach the shore. The captain narrowly escaped a similar fate by jumping from the boat.

During the last rain, a large building owned by Dr. Christie, and occupied by him as a drug store, was swept away. Proctor's American Theatre parted company with itself, and half of it remains, while the other has departed. Several other buildings, engine houses, stables and shanties were either crushed or carried away.

The entire fleet of boats moored below Oil City were either carried down the river or crushed. Not less than three hundred flat boats have been thus lost, the want of which will be severely felt during the coming spring. The river did not break up at Reno until after 9 o'clock p. m. on Saturday. Previous to this, the materials from Oil Creek and the upper Allegheny had all accumulated within a few miles above, and the surface of the river was literally covered with the debris of boats, stables, houses, lumber and bridges.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 3.

HOUSE.

The House sat in Committee of the Whole on the President's message. General debate was the only thing in order. There was not a score of members in the hall while the journal was being read, and the audience in the gallery was correspondingly slim. No sort of interest was taken in the proceedings.

Among the reports of a private character made yesterday was one by Mr. Washburne, of Mass., from the Committee on Claims, adversely on forty petitions for damages, arising from the raids made in July, 1864, by the rebels, in the vicinity of Fort Stevens, Washington, and an adverse report by Mr. Sloan, from the committee on the House bill, to provide for ascertaining and adjusting the claims against the Government for the injury or destruction of property by the armies of the United States, or by the military authorities during the late rebellion.

Mr. McKEE, of Ky., then proceeded to address the House at length in support of the amendment to the Constitution which was introduced on the 19th of February, and which had been referred to the Judiciary Committee, providing that no person should be qualified to hold the office of President or Vice President of the United States, or of Senator or of Representative in the National Congress, or any office held under appointment from the President and requiring the confirmation of the Senate, or who had held office, civil or military, under the late Confederacy, or who had voluntarily aided the rebellion, or who should hereafter be guilty of similar offences. Mr. McKee, in condemning the policy of the President, asked by what power he imposed an oath upon voters at elections. By what authority did he say to the legislature of a sovereign State, you must ratify the constitutional amendment before I accept you as being in proper relations to the Union over which I preside? On what law did he proceed in calling a convention to remodel the Constitution of a State which had never lost its power, and then say to that convention, you must repudiate your war debt, and abolish slavery before you resume your place in the Union? Mr. McKee said he made no war upon the President for these acts. They were questions for his many sagacious supporters to reconcile themselves. But he (McKee) would scorn the most costly jewel of the earth if put in his hand by one who had plucked it from the crown in which it had been set. Mr. McKee, continuing, said: By the law martial the President exercised these powers. These were matters which the representatives of the people in the national Congress had the right to pass upon. It belonged to them to determine when and how the rebel States should re-ume their proper relations to the Union. Mr. McKee's speech was principally directed to a criticism of the President's policy. In the same tone he advocated the adoption of the amendment proposed by him as a proper punishment to rebels, making them infamous in the eyes of the law and putting the legal stamp of condemnation upon them.

Mr. LOAN next addressed the House. He argued that the Union of the States and the existence of the nation were two distinct things. The union of the States might be destroyed without affecting the existence of the nation. When the eleven Southern States entered the rebellion and inaugurated civil war, the union of the States was *de facto* dissolved, just as much as if the rebels had proved victorious, and had their independence acknowledged. They had held no political position since their revolt except that of rebellious subjects. He contended that they should not be restored to their former condition in the Union until the political power in those States was confined exclusively in the hands of loyal citizens; until equal rights and privileges were extended to all their inhabitants; until this people gave evidence of hatred of the rebellion and love of the Republic; until rebel sentiments, rebel Generals, rebel banners and rebel debts were repudiated, and until the love of justice, law and order was so firmly established in the minds of the people as to give unquestionable assurance of enduring peace. Then, but not before, would he vote to readmit them into the Union.

Mr. THORNTON, of Ill. next addressed the House. The great question to be settled was in one view a question of Union or disunion, and in another view a question of centralized despotism or a National Government with delegated powers consisting of many States. Rebel States that attempted to secede were out of the Union only in fact if not in law. Congress had failed in its avowed object. If they were not out of the Union, then the power of the general Government being re-established they were entitled to be represented in Congress. If a State could be reduced to a territory as a punishment for rebellion, where was the limitation? As well might a refractory State be reduced to a territorial condition for a slight offence. Any act of legislation declaring States to be territories would violate the constitution. Such an act would make the Government as odious and as unfair as one of the liberties of the people as if secession had been successful. The States of the Union must stand together or the Union would perish and become as a school boy's tale—the wonder of an hour. If the ties which bound the States together were severed the Union would become a ghastly corpse, for the soul would be wanting there. The proper habitation of the States was in the Union. The Union of the States can never be rent asunder. Congress could not drive the States out of the Union, nor close the door of the Union against them. To do this would be to destroy a country the brightest in the history of man, and to darken the light of hope now dawning upon it. In the language of Henry Clay, "I am within the Union, and I defy any portion of the Confederacy to expel me or drive me out of the Union." If the rebellion had been successful the seceded States would now form a part of the Union, but they did not succeed. They had been kept in the Union, and therefore they had not been out of it, and were not out of it either in fact or in law. Mr. Thornton cited the action of the Executive and Congress in support of his position that the rebel States were not out of the Union for any purpose whatever. A denial of representation to them was an attack upon the opinions of President Lincoln. To do it stultified the action of the Republican party, and involved it in a labyrinth of inconsistency from which there was no escape but in the most base dishonor. He believed that the policy of the President would be sustained by the people of the country who desired peace and Union, with equality of rights to all the States, and with degradation to none.

Mr. KUYKENDALL, of Illinois, took the floor and made a Constitutional argument on the relation between the States and the General Government, contending for the principle of State sovereignty over all internal affairs, and the reserved rights of the States cannot be infringed without a violation of the Constitution. He protested against Congress blotting out by legislation eleven stars from the national emblem, a thing which was not effected by armed resistance in the rebellion, and which they failed to accomplish. He would treat the States with as much kindness as their conduct would show them entitled to. He would keep a sufficient military force in each of the Southern States to secure a prompt and faithful execution of the Constitution and the laws of the United States. He would guarantee such protection to the freedmen as would secure them against harm and violence, and give them full protection in all their rights. He would admit the loyal delegates from Tennessee, that State having been exempted by President Lincoln from his emancipation proclamation as being a loyal State. In this he supposed he differed with a great leader of the radicals in this House (Mr. Stevens) and his followers; but he should be classed with the Copperhead persuasion in the House. They would admit every man, and admit any representative who might be elected from the Southern States, whether loyal men or rebels. He was not in favor of repealing the test oath.

Mr. MARSHALL, of Illinois, interrupting, said he would not question the good taste of his colleague in applying the stale epithet Copperheads to members of this House, but for himself he disavowed any intention of admitting as representatives from the South men who had not taken prominent parts in the rebellion.

Mr. KUYKENDALL said that when he spoke of the Copperhead persuasion he did not know that the phrase would strike any member from his State.

Mr. MARSHALL said that it was well known to whom the Republican side applied the epithet. They applied it to men around whom were clustered the hopes of the people who desired the immediate restoration of the Union.

Mr. KUYKENDALL inquired whether his colleague would vote to repeal the test oath.

Mr. MARSHALL replied that he was inclined to think it unconstitutional and ought to be repealed, but he did not know whether he would be in favor of repealing all test oaths of the kind at this time. He thought the time would soon come when it would be stricken from the statute book, so that if such men as Alexander H. Stephens, and others who had been complicated with the rebellion, but were now true to the constitution, were elected, they might be admitted to seats.

Mr. ROGERS asked whether, if Alexander H. Stephens came here as a Republican, if he (Marshall) would vote for his admission.

Mr. MARSHALL replied that he would if he were satisfied that Stephens was now true to the Union. He took occasion to refer now to the question of Democratic leadership. Many members on the dominion side of the House had been very anxious, he did not know for what purpose, to denominate the gentleman from New Jersey as the Democratic leader in the house. If by that it was meant that he had made more speeches and longer speeches and abler speeches than other members, he was willing to accord all that. He recognized the gentleman's merit, ability and eloquence, but in many of his extremes he (Marshall) did not coincide, and he was not willing to admit that he (Rogers) was the representative of the principles of the Democratic party.

Mr. ROGERS said that President Johnson himself, in the late colloquy he had with a gentleman from New York, had expressly stated that he believed the test oath ought to be repealed.

Mr. KUYKENDALL continuing his speech, discussing the destiny of the freedmen, said he was in favor of making a treaty with the Republic of Mexico, and attempting to colonize the American citizens of African descent in Mexico. He would enforce the Monroe doctrine and drive Maximilian out of Mexico, so as to re-establish a Republic, and also secure the lands to the negroes and give them a fair start in the world.

Mr. FINCK, of Ohio, next addressed the House. He commenced his speech by denouncing the test oath, arguing that if Congress had the power to impose that oath, it had power to change the qualifications prescribed by the Constitution for Senators and Representatives. The act imposing this oath was one of those measures which grew out of the war, and it ought to pass away with the war. The power of the Union had triumphed. Its future security depended not upon test oaths or constitutional amendments, but on the great fact of the complete and utter defeat of the late rebellion. The war had settled, more firmly than constitutional amendments and test oaths piled mountain high, the great principle that no State had a right, under the Constitution, to withdraw from the Union. He wanted the South to come back, not degraded, but in their full manhood, the equal of the people of every other section of the Union. They and their children had to live with us and our children for generations, and it was better that they should live on terms of equality and friendship. They had acted in a mistaken notion, which he had always regarded as a heresy, but in judging of them the House should recollect how that very heresy was strengthened by the enunciations of leaders at the North. In this connection he quoted a speech made by Senator Wade in the Senate on the 4th of December, 1859, in which he said that his party had adopted the basis of the declaration of independence, which declared that any people have the right, or recurring to fundamental principles, and to be, of destroying the government under which they live, and they could erect on its ruins another more conducive to their wants; that the people of the South had that right and that he (Wade) would not blame them for exercising it whenever they thought the occasion required it. Mr. Finck continued at considerable length, arguing in favor of leniency and forgiveness toward the South.

Mr. ORTH obtained the floor, when the House adjourned.

FENIANA.

A Million Men Ready to March—Negotiations for Recognition as Belligerents—Protest of the English Minister—Great Meetings.

NEW YORK, March 3.—The *Express* says it is estimated at the Fenian headquarters to-day that nearly one million of men are ready to move for the liberation of Ireland. Several thousand have joined since Thursday.

The same paper has a report, on good authority, that negotiations are now in progress in Washington to obtain from the United States Government the recognition of Ireland as a belligerent power. Sir Frederick Bruce, it is also stated, protested against any such application being received on behalf of the English Government.

The Head Central Council have issued orders to the Brotherhood to act in strict accordance with the United States neutrality laws.

The meeting at Jones' Wood to-morrow is expected to be very large. Eight stands for speakers are to be erected on the ground.

John T. Nagle has resigned as Centre for the District of Manhattan, in the Senatorial interest, on account of professional duties.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 3.—A rousing Fenian meeting was held here last night, in answer to the call of President O'Mahoney. Numerous addresses were made. A despatch was received from President O'Mahoney, stating that there was a fair prospect that the Irish nationality would be recognized by the United States and France.

FROM WASHINGTON.

National Currency—Mistakes Corrected—The Rebel Treasure Restored by the President—Prize Money—Proposition to Issue Land Bonds—Internal Revenue Disbursements—National Bank and Fractional Currency.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, March 3.

The published statements made from time to time of the amount of currency issued by the national banks, by the comptroller of the currency, are liable to be misunderstood by many persons who have been informed that the limit fixed by law had been reached. The fact is that national banks have been organized which are entitled to receive circulation from the comptroller to the full extent of the provision made by law; but the notes cannot be prepared and issued to these banks as fast as they are organized. Hence the apparent discrepancy. Another fact also requires explanation in this connection. It is reported from time to time that certain National Banks have been chartered by the Comptroller of the Currency. The fact is that no National Banks have been authorized for some months, but some which were granted six or eight months ago have been delayed by various causes until the present time. Quite a number of State Banks which applied for conversion into National Banks, and filed their papers prior to the first of July, 1865, have not yet received their final authority to go into operation, for the reason that the outstanding State circulation is in excess of the amount allowed by law for National Banks, and the certificates are only issued when this old circulation is reduced to 90 per cent of the capital of the bank.

On the day Richmond was evacuated the banks there put all of their coin, amounting to some $250,000 in gold, into the hands of a special agent, who was directed to seek a place of safety. Carrying out the instructions received to the best of his ability he wandered about the country for months, was overhauled occasionally by straggling soldiers with whom he as often effected a compromise, and finally reached Washington, Ga., with only $100,000, where it was deposited. Subsequently the President directed this money to be turned over to the United States, and last fall it was brought to Washington and placed in charge of the Treasurer since which time the bank officers have been making every exertion to recover their treasure, but were unsuccessful until to-day when a final appeal to the President resulted in a restoration of the money to them.

A statement is being prepared in the Treasury Department showing the amount of prize money received by each of our Jack Tars during the late war. Some of our seamen received as much as $15,000, and only a few, it is said, less than $1,000.

A proposition has been submitted to Secretary McCulloch by a German named Stares for the issue of land bonds, or United States scrip, representing the value of a certain number of acres of land, to be sold among the lower classes of Germany. Mr. Stares says the desire to possess lands in the United States is universal among the German laboring classes, and that such bonds would meet with a ready sale among them, besides enormously increasing emigration to the United States.

Mr. Thomas H. Mesnear, President of the City Council of Cincinnati, to-day received from the Treasury the amount claimed by that city for moneys expended during the John Morgan and Kirby Smith raids.

The receipts from internal revenue last week were upwards of $8,000,000.

The disbursements and transfers of the General Treasury during ten days preceding the first of March amounted to $51,128. During the same period $1,259,689 in currency was issued to the banks, making the total now in circulation $285,492,706.

Seven hundred and two thousand dollars worth of fractional currency were issued by the Treasury during the week, of which amount $117,000 were sent to the Assistant Treasurers in the West and Northwest.

Sale of Military Supplies—United States Depositories—Treasury Agents to be Recalled—Confiscated Cotton—Release of Deserters—Reciprocity—The Fredericksburg Battlefield.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The government is still realizing immense sums from the sale of unnecessary war material. During the last two days large quantities of medicines have been disposed of, and on Thursday next 185,000 articles of clothing will be sold, together with a large number of Government buildings.

General Spinner is continually beset with requests from banks to procure their designation as depositories, and answers that when it is clearly shown that they are necessary for Government purposes, they will be authorized.

The Secretary of the Treasury is about issuing orders to the Treasury Agents in the South to call in their sub-agents and close their business, which has been a losing one to the Government, though a corresponding source of gain to the unemployed. The Government Treasury agents have received orders to commence the sale of cotton seized by the military authorities as confiscated and abandoned property.

Secretary Stanton has ordered the liberation of all enlisted men imprisoned in this department for desertion.

Sir Frederick Bruce, the British Minister, was yesterday in conference with several members of the Ways and Means Committee, in regard to the reciprocity treaty recently reported by them. He informed the committee that he would like to get some additional articles into the free list, and also a little lower rate of duty on certain other articles. It is understood that the provisions of the bill are nearly all that they desire. It will be opposed by members from the East and West, and the Central States, on the ground that it is wholly unfair in its provisions, and affords scarcely any protection to American interests. The Canadians are here in full force, with a few lobby members, who urge its passage at once, on the plea that something must be done before the old treaty expires.

The House Military Committee have received a letter from a gentleman residing at Fredericksburg, Va., stating that a portion of the battle-ground where the Union dead are buried is about to be occupied for fair ground and agricultural purposes, and asks the committee to take some action in the matter. The committee referred the matter to the President, who has authority under existing laws to authorize the purchase of such lands for soldiers' cemeteries.

The Committee of Ways and Means will, early next week, make an effort to pass the bill regulating trade with the British North American Provinces, in view of the fact that the reciprocity treaty will soon expire by its own limitation. The House will then be asked to resume the consideration of the Loan bill.

The Tennessee Delegates—The Reconstruction Committee in Favor of Their Admission.

NEW YORK, March 3.—The *Post's* Washington special says: The Reconstruction Committee has agreed to the proposition to admit the delegation from Tennessee to seats in Congress. Two or three reports will be presented by the members of the committee, the majority reporting a joint resolution in favor of admission. The Tennessee members will probably obtain their seats very soon.

The Ways and Means Committee is in session to-day and is rapidly perfecting the new tax bill. The petitioners are here in great force, intending to press their claims upon Congress.

WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, Wis., March 3.

In the Senate to-day, a petition was presented for the removal of the county seat of Green Lake county from Dartford to Princeton, and a remonstrance against the passage of the bill to allow the Minnesota Railroad Company to move trains over the St. Paul Railroad.

Eleven bills were introduced, including the following: To amend Section 15, Chapter 62 of Private Laws of 1855, incorporating the Wisconsin Central Railroad, so as to make Waterloo and Lake Mills points on the road; to incorporate the Rock River Improvement Company; to incorporate the Wisconsin Navigation Company.

Eleven bills passed, including one for the protection of the frog growing interests of this State, and one to regulate prices of boxes used for packing hops; one to change the times of court in the 1st Circuit, and relative to special terms of the Circuit Court of the 5th Circuit.

The bill to again submit the question of extending the right of suffrage to colored men, was postponed till two weeks from next Tuesday, it being thought best to have the decision of the Supreme Court with regard to the effect of the vote of 1849 on the suffrage question, before taking any further action.

In the Assembly twelve bills were introduced, including the following: To provide for division of the county of Vernon, and creating the county of Fairfield; to authorize certain towns to aid in the construction of the Prairie du Chien & La Crosse Railroad; to amend the dog laws; to incorporate the Wisconsin & Northwestern Railroad Company, and giving part of the land grant thereto; to amend chapter 22, laws of 1858, relative to sale of lands for taxes; for completing and heating the State Capitol. The latter it appropriates $85,000 for the completion of the Capitol and $45,000 for heating, of which only $55,000 is to be expended for this year. The contract is to be immediately let, and the rotunda and dome completed by December 1866.

The Senate bill was passed repealing sections 7, 8, 9 and 10 of chapter 373, laws of 1865, requiring the enrollment of militia.

Several local bills also passed the Assembly.

The bill repealing section 1, chapter 283, laws of last year, for converting State currency and taking up State bonds, was introduced.

There is a prospect of a lively time at the meeting relative to the action of Congress and the President.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Arrest of a Desperado—The Constitutionality of the Test Oath to be Tested—Railroad Sale—Expose of the U. S. Robbery Case.

(Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.)

ST. LOUIS, March 3.

John Orrick, the desperado, charged with breaking through the skylight into Campbell's tobacco store, on Chestnut street, about a year ago, was arrested this morning, by Officer Boland, near the corner of Main and Chestnut streets. He had not been seen about since the robbery. In 1862, Orrick was arrested as a rebel spy, by Capt. Dempsey, and turned over to the military authorities. An engineer gave information that Orrick made proposals to burn the property of loyal citizens; but when the case came up for investigation, the witness was found to have been spirited away, and Orrick escaped.

The case of A. J. P. Garesche, involving the constitutionality of the test oath of the new Constitution of Missouri, has been set for trial in the Supreme Court of the United States on the 9th inst. Mr. Garesche will be assisted in the case by Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland.

There is a bill before the Legislature which has been referred to the Judiciary Committee, in reference to gamblers and keepers of bawdy houses. No fines are imposed, but six months' imprisonment in the county jail is inflicted.

Gov. Fletcher has arrived in the city to arrange for the sale of the Iron Mountain Railroad and the rolling stock of the Cairo & Fulton Railroad, which is to take place early in September.

An evening paper pretends to expose the facts of the arrest of the United States Express robbers and the recovery of the money. It says the robbery was planned by one Johnson, a saloon-keeper, on Broadway, and was participated in by five men. The plan as agreed upon was faithfully carried out, and after Miller was gagged and robbed, the five men divided the money among themselves equally, each receiving $8,000, leaving $4,000 to be divided with outsiders, and to be delivered by Johnson. The robbers thought themselves safe, as the plan had been fully carried out, and each one carried off his share of the plunder, thus avoiding the necessity of a subsequent meeting. But the thieves were mistaken. The police commissioners had known of the projected robbery for two weeks before it occurred, and had their detectives on the track of Johnson for all that time. Whether it was because the $4,000 was insufficient to buy the force, or because the Express Company had sent East for five detectives to work up the job matters not. Suffice it to say that the city police immediately went to work, and before the next night one or more of the supposed robbers were arrested. Of course it was necessary that the utmost secrecy should be observed, and instead of taking those arrested to the calaboose they were confined in the Lindell Hotel. Before the Monday night succeeding the robbery, the following persons were in confinement in the sixth story of the Lindell: Edward [illegible] and his sister-in-law; Johnson and his [illegible]; Joe Gilbert and his wife, and a man named Lyman. These parties were all confined in separate rooms, and a guard of policemen patrolling the corridors of the hotel in front of the rooms of these prisoners of state called attention to the matter. Novel and strange enough, the girl was given solitary confinement, and upon his confession the house of his sister-in-law, on St. Charles street, was searched, and $18,000, the share of himself and Lyman, found concealed in the mattresses on the beds.

Following up the clue, two tin cans, hermetically sealed, were found in the Lindell lot—the circus ground, on Washington avenue. These cans contained about $8,000. Other parties finding a total of $20,000 [illegible] had been recovered. Other [illegible] that $18,000 more were discovered in Johnson's house, and the balance of the money was found upon Gilbert's person; but the fact that Gilbert was in jail at the time of the robbery, on the charge of passing counterfeit money, would seem to disprove the rumor. It is now said that all the persons connected with this robbery have been discharged from custody, and the fact that none of them are reported upon the books at the calaboose or at the jail and that the police guard has been withdrawn from the Lindell, gives color to the report.

Mr. King, Superintendent of the Company, was here from Boston, attending to the matter personally.

THE SPANISH-PERUVIAN WAR.

Instructions to Custom House Officers—No Prizes of Either Belligerents to be Admitted to United States Ports.

NEW YORK, March 3.—The Secretary of the Treasury yesterday issued the following circular to Customs officers relative to Spanish and Peruvian prizes:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 2.

It has been officially announced to this Government that hostilities between Spain and Peru have been resumed. It is possible that during the continuance of such hostilities attempts may be made to bring into United States ports prizes taken from one of the parties by the war vessels of the other. Customs officers will use diligence to prevent the entrance of such vessels into their respective districts, excepting when, as vessels in distress, they come within the provisions of the 20th section of the act of March 3, 1799, entitled an act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage, in which case the provisions of that section must be strictly enforced. Collectors will direct the commanders of the revenue cutters in their respective districts to warn all vessels of either belligerent, that they may find endeavoring to enter the ports of the United States with prizes or captures, in charge of prize crews, that they are not permitted so to do, except when they seek a port of refuge in distress, and in this case the collectors will promptly notify the Department of the fact of such arrival, and the circumstances attending the same.

(Signed,) "H. McCULLOCH,
"Secretary of the Treasury."

MEXICO.

Useless Favors of Maximilian to Americans—La France on the Situation.

NEW YORK, March 3.—A letter from the City of Mexico says the good will of the Emperor Maximilian towards Americans has been shown by an extension, within a few days past, to the American & Mexican Steamship Company of the right to make Sisal, in Yucatan, a stopping place, as well as by a resolution which the Government has taken to anticipate the payment to the company of the annual subsidy which does not fall due, by terms of contract, before the end of May next. The Mexican & American Express Company has also received a concession of right to transmit goods to New York without paying custom house fees or consular dues. American capital also is understood to be invested in the new railway line, the first section of which has been granted between Vera Cruz and Puebla, by way of Jalapa.

The *La France* of February 12th, in an article referring to Bagdad affairs, concludes as follows: Eminent men who exercise power at Washington now understand two things: First, that we have ourselves marked the term of our expedition to Mexico; and second, that France cannot come out of that country excepting at her own time, protesting at the same time her honor and interests, and that this situation should not be complicated by questions of national dignity, as useless as they would be inopportune.

IMPORTANT ORDER.

A Military Board to Meet at St. Louis to Make Promotions.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The following order has been issued:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, March 1, 1866.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 95.—A Board of Officers will assemble at St. Louis, Mo., on March 14th, 1866, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to make recommendations for brevet promotion from any brevet or actual rank for which the appointment is already confirmed, to the grades of Brigadier and Major Generals in the regular army. The Board will make its recommendations either from the list of appointments to those grades already made, but not confirmed, or from officers not appointed. The recommendations will be of two different classes.

First, for gallant and meritorious service; second, for faithful service. Recommendation of the first class will only be for specific actions, and campaigns in which the officer recommended has been present; and where more than one brevet is recommended, the special action or campaign should be stated for which each brevet is recommended.

The Adjutant General will at once forward to the senior officer of the board at St. Louis, Mo., the recommendations for brevet, and other information necessary for the action of the board.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Grant.

(Signed) E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

A CRAZY FRENCHMAN.

He Professes to Have a Message from Heaven to Assassinate President Johnson.

NEW YORK, March 3.—A Frenchman named Madden, formerly in the employ of several prominent citizens as copyist, was arrested yesterday on a charge of lunacy. In his possession were found a number of letters, written in the French language, addressed to Superintendent Kennedy, Sir Frederick Bruce, British Minister at Washington, and others, in which he states he had a special message from heaven to assassinate President Johnson. The prisoner was committed for trial, and will undergo medical examination, to determine if he is sane.

Statistics of Insurance Business.

NEW YORK, March 3.—Official returns of the finances and business of one hundred and eight insurance companies of this State give the following figures for the past year: Amount of fire risks written in the year, $2,571,346,304; amount remaining in force on 31st Dec. $1,693,873,991; charged paid up capital, $26,708,380; gross assets, $44,962,575; net cash premiums received in 1865, $19,655,[illegible]; total income, $24,796,371; amount paid for losses in 1865, $13,800,897; amount of total losses incurred in 1865, $15,622,971; total expenditure for losses, dividends, expenses and taxes, $22,771,152; dividends, $3,284,164.

A comparison with the abstract for 1864 shows the capital of New York companies was increased in 1865 by $2,490,000; receipts increased, $4,392,957.67; losses increased, $5,505,062.94; total net surplus diminished from $7,120,564.45 at the close of 1864 to $3,713,655.13 at close of 1865.

In 1865 the increase of fire risks taken by the several companies shows an increase of over $337,000,000 over the amount written in 1864. The abstract shows that there are nineteen companies which have no surplus over and above liabilities, and the reserved grant required by statute for reinsurance of outstanding risks and deficiency of these nineteen companies amounts to $545,400.55.

Stephens' Messenger in Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Capt. John McCafferty, late State prisoner in Ireland and Special Envoy of James Stephens, has caused quite a commotion among Fenians of the city. He spoke last night at an immense meeting, called to express indignation at the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* in Ireland. Other gentlemen also delivered speeches, strongly denunciatory of the British government. $10,000 worth of bonds of the Irish republic were sold at the meeting. Cheers for James Stephens and President Johnson were given with great enthusiasm. The captain said he had imparted information to a secret meeting of Fenians which he hoped would not be communicated in public. The captain had a long and interesting interview with President Johnson.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 3.—The registry law has passed both Houses of the California Legislature. A resolution has passed both Houses sustaining the action of the majority of Congress on President Johnson's veto of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill.

The dwelling and school of L. M. Fernandez at Santa Clara was destroyed by fire. One of his sons perished, and Mrs. Fernandez was burnt beyond recovery. Three children were also more or less burned.

There is no material change in mining shares.

Another Rebel Prison-Keeper on Trial.

SAVANNAH, March 3.—Capt. W. Duncan, an officer of the rebel commissary department at Andersonville, was arraigned before the Military Commission yesterday on charges of murder, robberies, and cruelty to Union prisoners. The prisoner made an affidavit denying the charges. His witnesses will be sent for and the trial will commence next week, and will probably last for several days. Former prisoners at Andersonville, who were witnesses in the Wirz case, have already arrived to give their testimony.

Fenian Meeting at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.—A special meeting of several Fenian circles was held to-night at Fenian Hall. Resolutions were adopted which recognized the crisis as having arrived, and promising all aid to their brothers struggling in Ireland. A grand mass meeting will be held on Tuesday night in front of Independence Hall. The subscriptions for the Irish Republic bonds are quite large to-day. The excitement here is becoming intense in expectation of establishing belligerent rights.

Mayoralty Nominations.

PORTLAND, Me., March 3.—The Republicans have nominated Augustus E. Stevens, iron merchant, for Mayor of this city, and the Democrats, Ambrose K. Shurtleff, President of the Dirigo Insurance Company. Both are able men and personally very popular. The election comes off on Monday.

From Raleigh.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 3.—The bill relative to negroes, mulattoes and persons of color and mixed blood—known as the Negro bill—was passed today by a vote of 25 to 17. The bill was so mutilated by amendments in the House that its framers desired its defeat in preference to its passing in such a form.

Imperial Decree.

NEW YORK, March 3.—Maximilian has issued a decree granting bounties to all vessels sailing under the Mexican flag, eight dollars to those built in Mexico, four dollars per ton to those nationalized by Mexican law, making voyages beyond America, and twelve dollars per ton to those making voyages to the United States, West Indies, South America and Central America.

Wall Street.

NEW YORK, March 3.—The *Commercial* says: The stock market remains remarkably quiet. The miscellaneous list is generally weak, excepting Western Union Telegraph, which rose 1½, closing at 60c. Governments are still strong and in good demand. The largeness of the current revenue has a strong tendency to improve the government credit.

Protest of the English Minister Against Fenianism.

NEW YORK, March 3.—The *Commercial's* Washington special says that the English Minister has protested against the immunity enjoyed by the Fenians, but the Government does not regard the evidence as sufficient to warrant interference.

The New York Committee and the President.

NEW YORK, March 3.—The committee appointed to wait on President Johnson and present him with the resolutions passed at the Cooper Institute meeting, reported to the general committee last night. They were met with a cordial reception by the President.

Strikes Ended.

PITTSBURGH, March 3.—The employees of the iron and glass manufactories of this city, who have been on a strike for four weeks past against a reduction of wages, have all resumed work, and the strike is ended. The employers withdrew their demands for a reduction.

The Broadway Bridges.

NEW YORK, March 3.—The committee of Aldermen on bridging Broadway at crowded points met this afternoon. Several plans were presented. The estimated cost of the bridges, of iron, were stated to be from $10,000 to $15,000 each.

Dense Fog.

NEW YORK, March 3.—The fog is so dense today that ferry boats on the East river have ceased running.

Telegraph Consolidation—Plain Language.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette of Friday.]

There was much indignation to-day among the stockholders of the United States Telegraph Company, in consequence of the proposition to consolidate with the Western Union Company, without consulting those who are generally presumed to have some rights in the premises. It was generally concluded that the New York managers, notwithstanding their high professions, are no better than tricksters, and they will sell out the interests of stockholders if by so doing they can put money in their own pockets. There are too many stockholders in the West, however, to suffer the proposed fraud to be consummated quietly. The amount of stock held in this city is $250,000, and the whole of this was subscribed for the purpose of securing competition, which has been found essential in the important business of telegraphing.

Pennsylvania Given over to a Monopoly.

[From the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

We had hoped that the present Legislature would prove equal to its duties and put an end to the grinding railroad monopoly under which the State has been suffering for years, but the hope was a vain one. The bill giving the Pennsylvania Road the power to build branches from the Philadelphia & Erie Road in any direction through the northern and central counties, has passed both houses, and the bill extending the charter of the Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania Road, and giving it power to extend its road from Connellsville to Pittsburgh has passed the House with the certainty impending that it will pass the Senate.

These two bills give the Pennsylvania Road full possession of the State, so far as railroad privileges are concerned. With all the available routes, north and south, in its possession, it has a complete monopoly of the through traffic from east to west, and one which it can keep and exercise for at least five years to come. Well, so are used to it, and one can stand it for years to come, as we have done hitherto, if the people can. We have done our best to prevent it, and if the people, who are the main sufferers, choose to leave it so, let them have it to the full.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 3, 1866.

The spring trade opens very steadily. Our Western merchants are still acting cautiously, and although prices are considerably lower than formerly, sales are comparatively light. The expectation that Secretary McCulloch will, at an early day, take steps to reduce the circulating medium, has had a depressing effect on all branches of trade, and the season's business will show a heavy falling off from that of last year.

The money market during the week has been close and stringent. Our bankers nearly all complain of light balances, and that their supply of currency is being constantly reduced. The supply of Eastern exchange is not sufficient to meet the demand, and there is a constant drain on the city for currency, both eastward and westward—the former to meet bankers' drafts and the latter to pay for the produce that is constantly accumulating here.

To-day there was a brisk demand for money, which was met rather unwillingly by the discount houses, who are beginning to approach their reserve funds; but there was no change in rates. First class paper was passed at 10 per cent per annum; and street rates for second and third class paper ranged from 12@24 per cent.

The following table shows the Clearings and Balances at the Clearing House in this city for the week ending to-day:

	Clearings.	Balances.
Feb. 26	$ 913,616.34	141,071.23
Feb. 27	813,582.94	160,183.59
Feb. 28	1,051,700.12	129,978.15
Mch. 1	1,000,064.66	135,072.72
Mch. 2	1,187,947.78	191,897.97
Mch. 3	1,143,958.64	138,858.49
Total	$6,096,171.88	$896,111.05
Last week	4,942,536.87	658,657.88

Eastern exchange is in very tight supply, and the market is firm at par buying and 1-10 prem. selling. The scarcity of currency for a day or two past has rendered the market quiet, but bankers are still paying a premium of 60c per thousand for round lots.

The market for grain to-day was irregular, in consequence of the decline in gold. Flour was steady. Wheat advanced 3c per bushel, but fell back and closed quiet. Corn opened firmer but closed easier. Oats closed weak. Rye and Barley were dull and nominal. Dressed Hogs declined 25c ₩ 100 lbs. Provisions were dull and heavy.

Gold opened in New York to-day at 134⅝, and closed at 134¼. The following are the quotations telegraphed to James Boyd & Brothers, Gold Brokers:

10:30 a. m.	134⅝	11:45 a. m.	134⅜
10:40 a. m.	134⅝	12:00 m.	134⅜
11:00 a. m.	134⅝	12:45 p. m.	134⅜
11:15 a. m.	134⅜	2:00 p. m.	134⅜
11:30 a. m.	134⅜		

The gold market here to-day was very dull, and light sales were made at 134@134¼—closing at 134. Silver was dull and nominal at 124@127.

There is very little doing in Government Securities, with the exception of Seven-Thirties, which are in active request. We quote:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s, 1881	104	104¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	102	102½
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 10-40s	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 7-30s, 1st series	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 7-30s, 2d series	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 7-30s, 3d series	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, June, 1864	106¼	107¼
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, July, 1864	106¼	106¾
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, Aug., 1864	105¾	106¼
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, October, 1864	104¾	105¼
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, December, 1864	103¾	104¼
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, May, 1865	102	102½
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, Aug., '65	101	101½

Local Stocks were dull and nominal. We quote:

	Buying.	Selling.
Illinois War Loan	95	
Chicago City Sevens	95	
Cook County Sevens	97	97½
Chamber Commerce, old	90	90

—In another column we print some interesting statistics connected with the iron trade of the United States, condensed from the annual report of the Secretary of the American Iron and Steel Association.

—The London *Times* of the 14th ult., says at the present rate of Exchange at New York on London there is no profit on the importation of gold from the United States.

—The European money markets at latest dates continued to show comparative ease, the rates at the principal cities being on an average three per cent below the London minimum. At Paris, Brussels and Frankfort the charge of the banks was five per cent; but in each case in the open market transactions could be negotiated at 4½ per cent. At Hamburg the rate was only 3¼ per cent. At Amsterdam it was 6¼.

—The *National Intelligencer* says that the currency has been reduced within the year past by the sum of two hundred millions without any permanent detriment to business. The policy of the Secretary of the Treasury, if carried out, will serve gradually to reduce it by funding the compound-interest notes, which have, with accumulated interest, been retired from circulation, and issuing new compound notes in their place, which will, in turn, be funded when the interest accrued on them shall take them out of circulation. This simple process will effect a slow reduction without causing any spasms in the money market.

—The New York *Times* of Thursday has the following with regard to the demand for gold by importers:

The customs demand for the three days of the week is nearly two millions of dollars. The customs at this port for February reach twelve million and over, and other ports, estimated from $4,000,000 to $4,500,000. These sums are larger than generally anticipated even a fortnight ago. The last eight business days at New York added $4,500,000 to the previous $7,500,000.

CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE.

SATURDAY EVE, March 3.

NEW YORK QUOTATIONS.

U. S. 6's, '81	104⅜	U. S. 10-40's	90⅞
U. S. 5-20's '62	103⅜	U. S. 7-30's Aug	99⅝
U. S. 5-20's '64	103	U. S. 7-30's June	99⅝
U. S. 5-20's '65	102	U. S. 7-30's July	99⅝

Gold.

10:30 a. m.	134⅝	11:30 a. m.	134⅜
11:00 a. m.	134⅜		

SALES.

Gold.

5,000	133¾
5,000	133⅞
1,000	134
5,000	133¾

Silver.

400	125½

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

U. S. 6's, 1881	104
U. S. 5-20's, '62	102
U. S. 5-20's, '64	101¾
U. S. 5-20's, '65	101½
U. S. 10-40's	90½
U. S. 7-30's, Aug	99½
U. S. 7-30's, June	99½
U. S. 7-30's, July	99½
Compound Interest Notes	104⅛
Cook County 7s	96
Chicago City 7s	95
Chamber of Commerce	90
American Gold	133

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 3, 1866.

The receipts and shipments during the past twenty-four hours compare with those of the corresponding date last year as follows:

RECEIPTS PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	1866.	1865.
Flour, brls	5,611	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	17,395	[illegible]
Corn, bu	29,500	[illegible]
Oats, bu	10,232	[illegible]
Rye, bu	578	[illegible]
Barley, bu	440	[illegible]
Grass Seed, lbs	77,064	[illegible]
Broom Corn, lbs	3,192	[illegible]
Cured Meats, lbs	203,363	[illegible]
Pork, brls	549	[illegible]
Lard, lbs	45,000	[illegible]
Tallow, lbs	29,587	[illegible]
Butter, lbs	13,600	[illegible]
D. Hogs, No	1,359	[illegible]
Live Hogs, No	3,859	[illegible]
Cattle, No	3,143	[illegible]
Hides, lbs	66,271	[illegible]
Highwines, brls	254	[illegible]
Wool, lbs	8,560	[illegible]
Lumber, feet	130,000	[illegible]
Shingles, No	160,000	[illegible]
Lath, pcs	10,000	[illegible]

SHIPMENTS PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	1866.	1865.
Flour, brls	4,498	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	8,068	[illegible]
Corn, bu	10,452	[illegible]
Oats, bu	3,070	[illegible]
Rye, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grass Seed, lbs	30,549	[illegible]
Broom Corn	9,900	[illegible]
Cured Meat, lbs	727,740	[illegible]
Beef, brls	1,612	[illegible]
Pork, brls	848	[illegible]
Lard, lbs	182,755	[illegible]
Tallow, lbs	66,190	[illegible]
Butter, lbs	41,003	[illegible]
Dressed Hogs, No	142	[illegible]
Live Hogs, No	660	[illegible]
Cattle, No	1,006	[illegible]
Hides, lbs	44,563	[illegible]
Highwines, brls	259	[illegible]
Wool, lbs	13,375	[illegible]
Lumber, ft	264,000	[illegible]
Shingles, No	379,000	[illegible]
Lath, pcs	58,000	[illegible]
Salt, brls	600	[illegible]

The general Grain markets to-day opened buoyant, but became unsettled, and closed weaker on account of the decline in gold.

The Provision market, under unfavorable advices from New York, was very dull and heavy, and prices had a downward tendency. Mess Pork was in fair demand at $28.00, but sellers were generally holding their stocks at $28.25, and we have to report only 300 brls at $28.12½. Bulk Meats were quiet and easier—with sales of 40,000 lbs Bulk Shoulders at 10¾c loose. Hogs' Tongues were sold at $15.00 per brl. Rump Pork was quiet, with sale of 100 brls at $20.00. Lard was freely offered at 17¾c, but there was little or no demand, and we have to note sale of only 50 tcs at 18c.

Dressed Hogs were very dull and we note a decline of 25c per 100 lbs, with sales at 10½@11¼c—chiefly at 10¾@11c, dividing on 200 lbs.

Highwines were scarce and firm, with sale of only 10 brls at $2.24—generally held at $2.25.

There was a steady demand for Flour, and the market ruled firm, but without any visible change in quotations. The sales aggregate 2,510 barrels at $7.00@7.50 for Spring Extras and $5.75 for Unsound Extras. White Winters are dull—the only demand being on account of the city retail trade.

The market for No. 1 Spring wheat opened at an advance of 3c on the closing price of yesterday, but after the New York despatch was announced, the improvement was more than lost; but toward the close, a slight rally took place and the market closed a shade better than yesterday. No. 1 Spring was firm at an advance of 1c. Red Winter was dull and neglected. The transactions aggregate 161,000 bu at $1.24½@1.27½ for No. 1; $1.20@1.20½ for No. 2, and 68c for Rejected Spring—closing steady at $1.25¼ for No. 1.

The market for rejected Corn opened a shade firm[er] but closed heavier than yesterday, with sales of [illegible] the market was very dull, prices [illegible] above the views of buyers. We note [illegible] sales at 46c, selling at [illegible].

Oats opened steady and firm but closed weak—sales at 29½@30c for No. 1, and [illegible] in store, closing with free sellers at [illegible].

Rye was dull, neglected and nominal [illegible] No. 1, and 46c for No. 2.

Barley was neglected and nominal.

Timothy Seed was dull and lower, with sales at $2.90@3.10. Clover Seed was heavy at a decline of fully 25c, with sales at $8.00. Flax Seed is scarce and firm.

Salt was quiet and unchanged, with sales of Domestic Fine at $2.25@2.30 delivered.

Owing to the decline in gold, the grocery market has given way 3/4c. Refined Sugars are lower. New Sugars are heavy. Coffees steady and firm. Syrups unchanged. Sales reported fairly active.

The following despatches were received at the 'Change:

NEW YORK, March 3.—Flour and Wheat steady and [illegible]. Oats dull and heavy. Pork, [illegible]. Lard heavy at 18c. Dressed Hogs [illegible]. Whisky firm at $2.28. Gold 134⅜.

LATER.

Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat [illegible] $1.71. Corn heavy at 80c. Oats [illegible] Old Western, and 56c for State. [illegible].

LATER.

The Wheat market was quiet in [illegible] a few buyers at $1.24¼.

PORK PACKING IN CHICAGO.

Receipts and Shipments of Live and Dressed, from October 1st—Approximate Statistics of Packing.

The receipts of Live Hogs for the week ending to-day foot up 14,473, against 10,845 [illegible] 4,721 for the corresponding week last year. The receipts of Dressed Hogs were 3,[illegible] last week, and 1,997 for the same week [illegible].

The following table shows the [illegible] and Dressed Hogs from the first of [illegible] date for three seasons:

WEEKLY RECEIPTS OF LIVE AND DRESSED HOGS—THREE SEASONS.

Week ending			
Oct. 7	26,964	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 14	26,891	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 21	22,563	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 28	21,801	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov. 4	22,896	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 11	37,658	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 18	34,953	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 25	33,668	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec. 2	30,862	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 9	29,871	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 16	28,493	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 23	26,573	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 30	27,916	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 6	27,389	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 13	24,693	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 20	19,653	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 27	18,561	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. 3	20,313	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 10	18,213	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 17	15,673	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 24	16,052	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mar. 3	14,469	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	565,135	[illegible]	[illegible]
Add Dressed to date	248,236	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	771,911	[illegible]	[illegible]

The shipments of Live Hogs for the week ending to-day amount to 1,940, against 1,[illegible] for the same week last year, and 5,065 for the same week in 1865. The shipments of Dressed Hogs were 1,984, against [illegible] and 3,735 for the corresponding week [illegible].

The following table shows the weekly shipments of Live Hogs from October 1st to date for three seasons:

SHIPMENTS OF LIVE HOGS FOR THREE SEASONS.

Week ending	1865-6.		
Oct. 7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 21	13,461	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 28	7,599	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov. 4	11,469	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 11	17,648	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 18	14,888	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 25	10,909	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec. 2	5,337	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 9	4,115	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 16	10,002	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 23	4,882	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 30	8,003	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 6	5,983	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 13	4,282	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 20	3,808	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 27	107	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. 3	1,692	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 10	1,176	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 17	1,800	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 24	1,851	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mar. 3	1,940	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	175,112	[illegible]	[illegible]
Add Dressed to date	77,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	252,691	[illegible]	[illegible]

Deducting the shipments from [illegible] balance should indicate about the [illegible] for packing and butchering:

Receipts from Oct. 1 to date [illegible]
Shipments [illegible]

Balance left for packers and butchers [illegible]

Mr. Henry Milward in his [illegible] lished elsewhere, estimates the [illegible] season at 592,000 head, including [illegible] dressed, in the hands of the packers [illegible].

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING [illegible]

The Dry Goods market is in a very [illegible] and values have continued [illegible] since our last review. There is very little in the future of this market [illegible] all over the country is that a further decline [illegible] place. On the faith of this belief buyers [illegible] very sparingly. The "croakers" [illegible] believe they only should buy [illegible] New York the markets were [illegible] is full of buyers, and every [illegible] art, Claflin and other leading [illegible] prudence on the part of [illegible] will necessarily [illegible] look around, examine goods, and [illegible] they will do better in a week [illegible] reports from the East of [illegible] [illegible] demand is [illegible] [illegible] brands [illegible] Standard [illegible] [illegible] others in [illegible] [illegible] ruling prices from at the [illegible] changed. Stripes are lower [illegible] fully 2½c. Corset Jeans are [illegible] lower. Canton Flannels are [illegible] demand and steady. We quote:

[illegible]

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

For the Week Ending March 3.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY TRIBUNE,
Saturday Evening, March 3.

The following table shows the daily receipts and shipments of Beef Cattle during the week ending to-day, compared with the receipts and shipments of the corresponding week last year:

BEEF CATTLE.

[illegible]

The receipts and shipments of [illegible] compared with the [illegible]

The rates of freight on live stock East were fixed on and after Wednesday, October 18th, 1865, as follows:

RATES OF FREIGHT ON LIVE STOCK EAST.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 3, 1866.

PORK PACKING IN CHICAGO.

Receipts and Shipments of Live and Dressed Hogs, from October 1st, with Approximate Statistics of Packing.

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

BEEF CATTLE.

CLOSING OF THE MARKET.

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

HOGS.

CLOSING OF THE MARKET.

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

Chicago Provision Market.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 3, 1866.

FREIGHTS.—The following are the current rates:

CHEESE.—There is a fair demand at unchanged rates.

COOPERAGE.

COAL.—The market continues fairly active and firm.

COFFEE.—Owing to the decline in gold we reduce the quotations on Rio ¼c, other styles unchanged.

FRUITS.

FISH.—There is an active inquiry with a declining tendency.

GREASE.—Market quiet and heavy.

HIGHWINES.

HAY.—The market continues dull and prices without change.

HIDES.—The market continues very quiet and we continue to quote:

DRESSED HOGS.

IRON AND STEEL.—The market is steady and unchanged.

LUMBER.

LEATHER.—The market continues fairly active.

METALS.—Are in moderate demand and firm.

NAILS.

OILS.—There is a fair demand for Linseed and Lard Oil.

CARBON OIL.—The demand continues lively.

POULTRY.

POTATOES.—Are dull at 75@80c.

PROVISIONS.—The following are the receipts and shipments for 48 hours past:

Mess Pork.

SUGARS.—Owing to the decline in gold, the market for refined sugars is lower.

SYRUPS.—Are steady and unchanged.

SODA AND SALERATUS.

SALT.

SEEDS.

TALLOW.

TEAS.

TOBACCO.—Is quiet and unchanged.

WOOD.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING UNCLAIMED in the Post Office, Chicago, State of Illinois, on the 3d day of March, 1866.

LADIES' LIST.

INITIALS.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Miscellaneous Letters.

LETTRES FRANCAISES, ETC.

HOLLANDSE BRIEF.

SCANDINAVISKA LIST.

Office open from the 1st of April to the 1st of November, from 7 a.m. till 7 p.m.; from November to April 1st, from 7½ a.m. till 7 p.m.; and on Sundays from 9½ a.m. till 10½ a.m.

SAMUEL HOARD, P. M.

Special Notices.

Dr. Bigelow

Is the only Physician as a Specialist now in the city that can be entirely relied upon. Go to him, and not suffer disease to remain in your system, disfiguring your face and body, besides destroying your happiness and future prospects in life. He has made personal disease and nervous debility his study for the last twenty years, and is therefore the person whom all afflicted should consult. No one ever heard of a patient of his not being cured since he has been in the city. His reputation has vouchers in all the city papers, his patients and the medical profession, both here and abroad, as being the most skilled Specialist here, and a thorough master of his profession. If all others fail, don't despair; give him a call. It is only a common occurrence with him to cure such cases. His rooms are separate for ladies and gentlemen, and the most complete in the city. Consultations free and confidential.

Office No. 179 South Clark street, corner of Monroe, half a block from the Post Office. Post Office Box 154 Chicago, Ill. Office hours from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Send for his "Guide to Health," published monthly, free of charge.

YOUNG MEN, TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.—Doctor Bigelow devotes much of his time to the treatment of those cases caused by a secret habit which ruins both body and mind, unfitting the unfortunate individual for either business or society. The sad effect of these early habits, or the excess of riper years, is to weaken and debilitate the constitution, destroy the physical and mental powers, diminish and enfeeble the natural feelings, and exhaust the vital energies of manhood, the pleasures of life are marred, the object of marriage frustrated, and existence itself rendered a term of unceasing misery and regret. Such persons, especially those contemplating marriage, should lose no time in making immediate application, as Dr. B., by his new treatment is enabled to ensure a speedy and permanent cure.

Office, 179 South Clark-st., corner of Monroe.

Dr. Webster,

164 South Clark street, between Madison and Monroe. Office hours from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Specialist in the treatment of all private diseases in all their varied and complicated forms. For the past twenty years Dr. W. has made the treatment of private diseases his business and study, which has enabled him to perfect remedies which are speedy and permanent, and in all cases can be used without hindrance to business or exposure to friends. Particular attention given to all old-standing cases, such as were formerly considered incurable. Syphilis, in all forms; Gonorrhea, Gleet, Strictures, also the effects of solitary habit, both ruinous to body and mind, and produces some of the following effects: Pimples on the face, bodily weakness, constipation, aversion to and uneasiness in female society, unmanliness, dread of future events, and finally a complete prostration of the vital power, loss of memory, ringing in the ears, impotency—as may be ally restored to health. Dr. W. is the publisher of a new medical work, which should be in the hands of all those contemplating marriage. Sent to all on receipt of ten cents to prepay postage. Please call; a friendly chat will cost you nothing.

Dr. Webster refers the public to the following physicians: Dr. Detter, Milwaukee, Wis.; Dr. Peabody and Dr. Kermott, Detroit, Mich.; Dr. Price, Grand Rapids Mich.; Dr. Bowen and Dr. Harrison, St. Louis, Mo.; Dr. Gaines, Dr. J. Bailey, Dr. James Thorn, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. Hendershott, Toledo, Ohio; Dr. Davis, Cincinnati, Ohio; Dr. Beatty, St. Paul, Minn.

Give Nature a Lift.

People expect too much of nature. They trifle with their health and their constitutions, and then are surprised that they fall sick.

But how reinforce them? Certainly not with adulterated stimulants.

Why use them, when HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, a vegetable tonic without alloy, are everywhere obtainable?

In the army and the navy, in new settlements, and in crowded cities, by old and young, rich and poor, it is used as a PROTECTIVE AND RESTORATIVE MEDICINE, with the most gratifying results.

Your Destiny

And Future Prospects in Life clearly revealed by Dr. Raphael. He wins the affections of the opposite sex. He guides you to wealth, health and happiness. Call at Drug Store 221 East Madison-st., between Wells and Franklin. Consultation fee One Dollar.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The Best in the World! Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect Dye. No disappointment—no ridiculous tints. Signed William A. Batchelor, New York. Also, REGENERATING EXTRACT OF MILLEFLEURS—restores, preserves and beautifies the hair. Sold by all Druggists.

Dr. Foote's Advertisements.

OLD EYES MADE NEW, without Spectacles, Doctor or Medicine. Pamphlet mailed free. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., 1130 Broadway, New York.

Comfort and Cure

FOR THE RUPTURED.—Sent free. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., 1130 Broadway, New York.

Croup.

How it may be easily Prevented; also Cause and Cure. Sent free. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., 1130 Broadway, New York.

Confidential Information

FOR THE MARRIED.—Sent free in sealed envelope. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., 1130 Broadway, New York.

Medical Common Sense.

400 pages—100 Illustrations, $1.50. Sent by mail everywhere, post paid. Contents. Tables sent free. Address the Author, E. B. FOOTE, M. D., 1130 Broadway, New York.

A Physiological View of Marriage,

Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a state of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment.

How to Cure Diphtheria.

The New Drug Store.

HELMBOLD'S New Store, next to the Metropolitan Hotel.

EXTRACT OF BUCHU, and the EXTRACTS OF SARSAPARILLA.

No. 594 Broadway, N. Y. City.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' SAVINGS, LOAN AND TRUST CO.

Chicago, February 16, 1866.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Trustees, will be held at the office of said company, on

MONDAY, March 5th,

Between the hours of 10 a. m. and 12 m.

L. J. GAGE, Secretary.

$5,000.

City Notices

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY,—ss. City Collector's Office, Court House.

A. H. HEALD, City Collector.

NOTICE TO LOT OWNERS IN THE CHICAGO CITY CEMETERY.

J. B. RICE, Mayor.
WALTER KIMBALL, Comptroller.
W. WOODARD,
CHAS. G. WICKER,
J. H. LAWSON, Committee of the Common Council.
F. H. BENSON, Supt.

Proposals.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING COMMISSARY, MILITARY DIVISION OF THE TENNESSEE.

M. P. SMALL, Bvt. Col. and C. S., Nashville, Tenn.

STATE OF MAINE,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

SALE OF UNITED STATES LAND SCRIP.

EPHRAIM FLINT, Secretary of State.

Dissolution.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of LODGE, TUCKER & CO., was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Chicago, March 1, 1866.

DISSOLUTION.—Notice is hereby given that the firm of GRIFFEN & WASSON is dissolved.

Chicago, Feb. 15, 1866. GRIFFEN & WASSON.

CHICAGO MANUFACTURING CO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO GRIFFEN & WASSON.)

Manufactory and Salesroom at 43 and 45 Franklin street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 6666.

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, OF ALL SIZES.

Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co., Lake st. Chicago, Ill.

General Notices.

REMOVAL.

JOHN M. DAVIES & CO.,

HAVING

REMOVED TO

384 & 386 BROADWAY,

NEW YORK,

NOW OFFER THEIR

SPRING STOCK

OF

MEN'S

Furnishing Goods,

HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
SUSPENDERS,
CRAVATS,
TIES,
SCARFS, &C.
SILK, LINEN
And COTTON HDKFS,
PAPER AND LINEN COLLARS,
CAMBRIC, MUSLIN
And WOOL SHIRTS,
PATENT Shoulder Seam SHIRTS
LINEN, JEAN, and
MUSLIN DRAWERS,
DRESSING ROBES,
BREAKFAST JACKETS,
TRAVELLING SHIRTS.

We invite the Attention of Buyers from all Sections of the Union.

UHL & GIHON, Jr.,

380 Broadway, cor. White-st.,

NEW YORK.

Domestic Dry Goods Commission Merchants.

Have now in store the following Goods, viz.:

Cassimeres,
Satinets,
Kentucky Jeans,
Double and Twist Cass.
All Wool Tweeds.
Shirting Stripes.
Apron Checks, &c.

We have also on consignment

IRISH LINENS,

of the well known seal of

WM. GIHON & SONS.

Canvass,
Ravens Duck,
Elastic Duck,
Brown Duck,
Blouse Linens,
Farmers' Drills,
Duck Coating,
Colored Alpacas,
Black Alpacas, &c., &c.

To which we invite the attention of buyers.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

The Board of Supervisors of Peoria county, State of Illinois, having determined to erect a new large and convenient building for the use of the county, invite proposals.

JOHN EMERY, Chairman.

HATHAWAY, LEACH & BEAMES, 417 Arch street, Philadelphia.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.

Medical.

Cherokee Remedy,

Cures all Urinary Complaints, viz: Gravel, Inflammation of the Bladder and Kidneys, Retention of Urine, Strictures of the Urethra, Dropsical Swellings.

CHEROKEE INJECTION.

DR. W. R. MERWIN,

37 Walker street, N. Y.

CHEROKEE PILLS,

Or Female Regulator.

Dr. W. R. MERWIN, 37 Walker st., N. Y.

TO PHYSICIANS.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., April 12th, 1865.

CHARLES L. SPENCER, M. D.

TO THE COMMUNITY GENERALLY:

If you are sufferers from the effects of KIDNEY DISEASE, SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCKU will cure you. If you suffer from RHEUMATISM, SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCKU will cure you. If the twinges of GOUT make you CRY ALOUD with pain, SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCKU will ease you. If you suffer from the imprudence of youth, SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCKU will cure you. If in middle life you have been indiscreet, following pleasure too enthusiastically and ardently, SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCKU will cure you. For many DISEASES OF FEMALES it is an INVALUABLE REMEDY.

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Fever Complaints,
Depression of Spirits,
Sudden Flashes of Heat,
Dimness of Vision,
Trouble with the Bowels.

ROBACK'S BITTERS

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Prostration of the System,
Dyspepsia, Constipation,
Sick Headache,
Pain in the Chest,
Pain in the Back,
Nervous Headache,
Bilious Headache,
Acidity of the Stomach,
Nervous Debility.

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Chicago Tribune.
MONDAY, MARCH 5, 1866.

THE CITY.

CHICAGO HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.—The regular monthly meeting of the Trustees of this Institution will be held at the Hospital, on Monday, 2½ o'clock, p. m. All should attend.

STEALING BARRELS.—A fellow named Thomas Sheldon was caught by officer No. 130 while in the act of appropriating and carrying off three empty oil barrels from the Galena freight depot, on Friday night. He was brought before the Police Court on Saturday forenoon, and in default of $300 bail was committed for trial in the Recorder's Court.

DISCHARGED.—Humphrey Moynahan, the young man who was arrested some time since on the charge of shooting his brother, and whose examination was continued, on Saturday afternoon was arraigned before the Police Court, and after the verdict of the Coroner's jury had been read, he was discharged from custody.

FREE TRADE LEAGUE.—There will be a regular meeting of the Free Trade League of Chicago, on Tuesday evening, March 6th, at Messrs. Mackenzie, Smith & Nixon's building, Washington street, between Clark and LaSalle streets, at 7½ p. m. The meeting will be addressed by Emery A. Storrs, Esq., and others.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—About 9 o'clock on Saturday morning the engine "Camilla," with a baggage car and one passenger car, on the Chicago & Northwestern line, ran off the track at the corner of Kinzie and Peoria streets, in consequence of the switch being improperly turned. Very little damage resulted, although the accident occasioned no little trouble and delay, and some of the passengers were shaken, more with alarm than anything else.

THE COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.—The first few weeks in patronage can better be spent by a young man, than as a business student in a well appointed Commercial College. The Bryant and Stratton National Chain handsomely represent this interest in over thirty principal cities, with a mission now being tested by nearly ten thousand young men, of guiding the first steps of candidates for a business career.

LARCENY OF HANDKERCHIEFS.—John Duffy, a young man who has been in the employ of Shoenfield Brothers, at No. 82 North Clark street, was brought before the Police Court, on Saturday forenoon, on the charge of stealing a quantity of cambric handkerchiefs from his employers' store. The charge was sustained, and the prisoner was put under bonds of $300 for his appearance before the Recorder's Court for trial.

ALLEGED RAPE.—Edward Madden, who keeps a butcher-shop on State street, was brought before Justice Brown on Saturday, to answer the charge of rape, preferred by an old German woman named Annie Leider, who resides somewhere in the North Division. She alleged that the crime was committed in the month of September last, during the absence of her husband. No reason was given why she did not prefer the charge sooner. The defendant was required to give bail in the sum of $500 for his appearance before the Recorder's Court.

MISS DICKINSON.—The young, the gifted, the fearless advocate of human rights, is to address the throngs who will gather to hear her earnest appeals on Monday evening; not on Home Thrusts as was advertised, but on the Assassination and the Suicide.

The Hutchinsons, with their world-wide reputation for patriotic songs, have joined hands with good cheer to make this an evening of pleasure to those who love eloquent speaking and good singing.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.—John J. Robinson and William S. Foster, who were brought up for examination on Friday morning at the Police Court, charged with brutally outraging the person of a woman named Mrs. Maiden, the particulars of which appeared in yesterday's TRIBUNE, were re-arraigned on Saturday forenoon, and after hearing the revolting details, which were of a character unfit for publication, the Magistrate committed them for trial in the Recorder's Court, in default of $7,000 bail each.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.—The following is the monthly report of St. Luke's Free Hospital for the month of February:

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Admissions	[illegible]	[illegible]	10
Births		1	1
Deaths	1		1

Discharged as cured, 6; improved, [illegible]; remaining [illegible] Lake's House, [illegible]; Average days' treatment, [illegible]; average cost per diem, [illegible] cents.

FIRE.—On Saturday afternoon, shortly after 4 o'clock, a fire broke out in the saloon and boarding house of Christopher Saylor, No. 181 West Lake street. The alarm was promptly given and answered, and the building was saved from total destruction, though the furniture and fixtures in the house were damaged to the amount of probably one thousand dollars. Mr. Saylor had [illegible] on his premises [illegible] insurance on his goods. The fire caught in a bed in the second story, from sparks that fell from a chimney that passed through the room.

PERSONAL.—Col. Edward Bonham of the 47th Illinois veteran volunteer infantry, recently mustered out of service, is in town, stopping at the residence of his father, Josiah Bonham, Esq. Col. Bonham was four and a half years in the service, entered the 47th as a private, and has filled every office in the regiment, from Orderly Sergeant to Colonel. His command was the first in Fort Spanish at the siege of Mobile. He has been in command of the district of Selma, Ala., since the close of the rebellion till he was mustered out, and has been recommended for promotion by Brevet to Brigadier General, by the Secretary of War.

ASSESSOR FOR THE SOUTH DIVISION.—Julien Kune, Esq., a well known citizen, and active Republican, and late Major of the 24th Illinois Volunteers, has received the caucus nomination of the Council for Assessor of the South Division of the city. The election takes place on Monday evening. We are informed that some of the friends of unsuccessful candidates are talking about bolting the nomination. We trust that this information is incorrect. Major Kune is a most worthy citizen, and has been a true soldier to the cause of his adopted country. He should receive every Republican vote in the Council.

A DISHONEST DOMESTIC.—A few weeks since Mrs. Peter Shimp engaged a colored servant girl named Lizzie Williams, whose friends outside being in need of [illegible] clothes, became the beneficiaries of the servant at the expense of the Alderman. Quantities of sheets and other articles having mysteriously disappeared, it was considered advisable to watch Lizzie, and by doing so it was discovered that she was the active agent through whom the clothes disappeared. Being caught in the act of carrying off a bed quilt, she confessed her guilt, and was taken before Justice Sturtevant at the Police Court on Saturday forenoon for examination. Though seemingly contrite, she was committed for trial in default of $300 bail.

THE "BANKING AND INSURANCE CHRONICLE."—We have before referred to the issue of this new insurance journal, now well established in this city. The editor and publisher, Mr. O'Donoghue, has made it a success. He is rapidly making accessions to his list of patrons, and is receiving encomiums from the highest sources among the underwriting interest, who do not scruple to declare it the best and neatest journal of its class in the United States. The last week's number is particularly attractive, being varied with a matter of much that is of interest from the popular presentation of insurance topics to such articles as the "Equitable apportionment of surplus," which is worthy a place in a quarterly, as an exhaustive and elaborate review of a most important insurance theme. We wish the Chronicle success among the underwriters and the bankers, and the public generally, as an institution peculiarly of Chicago origin, and admirably representing its important guild.

THE NEXT PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.—The management of the Philharmonic Society are preparing one of their best programmes for their next concert. Among the features will be the glorious Seventh Symphony of Beethoven; Wagner's Introduction to Tristan and Isolde, over which the critics and audiences are going crazy in different sections of [illegible] it; The March of the Priests, from Mendelssohn's Athalia; The Ruined Chapel Chorus, by Becker; The Shepherd's Prayer, (male chorus,) by Kreutzer, the best of the modern German choral writers. In addition to these, Mollenhauer will play a fantasia on Swedish airs, by Romberg, and a fantasia on themes from Ernani. The programme is a superb one, apart from the playing of the great violoncellist, and with his magnificent instrumentation added, it will be a callous taste that is not satisfied.

The gentlemen who assisted in the chorus of the Society at its last concert are requested to meet for practice at the music store of Root & Cady, Crosby Opera House building, at 8 o'clock, precisely, on Monday evening.

NATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.—This organization holds its next annual session in Chicago, commencing on the first Monday in June. The Chicago Union has already commenced to move in the matter, and it is the intention of that body to make the affair a success, without regard to expense. We have no doubt the members attending the convention from abroad will receive a hearty and cordial reception at the hands of their fellow-craftsmen of this city. The programme of arrangements contemplates a ball and banquet, which is promised to be one of the grandest affairs of the kind ever seen in Chicago; the typos are noted for doing things well. The following is the Committee on Reception and other business connected with the convention: J. C. Sites, Chairman, J. T. Russell, H. Street, Jas. M. Culver, J. C. Reid, Thos. S. Sullivan, E. McLaren, E. G. Frazer, G. A. Cooper, J. S. Gibbs, T. V. Parker, Jas. O'Neil, Geo. Kennison, M. F. Walsh, Hugh Murray, John Halloran, Frank O'Brien, John D. Daley, Jas. Moffett, C. J. Curtis, A. McCutcheon, Owen Mann, Geo. W. Morse, Thos. Sewell, C. P. Martin, Jno. Allen, Jas. Ford, M. F. Bauer, S. W. White, W. S. Haggie and Cass. Rend.

FIRE ON SATURDAY NIGHT.—A few minutes before 10 o'clock on Saturday night, a dense volume of smoke was seen issuing through the windows of M. Orlinsak's confectionery store, No. 77 Clark street. This continued for nearly fifteen minutes before an alarm was given, and then fully ten minutes more were consumed, ere the nearest located steamers could be set to work. By this time the fire had made considerable headway, and the adjoining tenants were seriously considering the propriety of removing their goods and chattels into the street, but a stream of water from the "Long John" steamer soon created a change of opinion. The flames were quickly drowned out, though in doing so a large amount of confectionery was destroyed or badly damaged. It is impossible to estimate Mr. Orlinsak's loss, but it must be several hundred dollars. The fire is supposed to have originated from the falling of coals from the stove in the rear of the store.

Mr. Philip Connelly, the owner of the building, and proprietor of the St. Charles saloon, located next door north, as soon as he discovered the smoke, ran to the nearest engine house to give the alarm, leaving no one in the saloon. When he returned, he discovered that during his absence some light fingered gentleman had relieved the money drawer of upwards of seventy dollars in greenbacks and currency.

A DISHONEST FELLOW.—Some time in October last a man named John Tyrrel, while drinking in Bean's saloon on Randolph street, in drawing from [illegible] his pocket [illegible] account [illegible] [illegible] Jonas A. Hall. The former while standing at the bar, saw the roll of bills on the floor, picked it up, and motioning to his companion, they left the saloon. When on the [illegible] Tyrrel informed Hall of his good luck, and promised to give him ten dollars if he would not tell any one about it. Hall promised not to, and received one dollar to bind the bargain. He said nothing about the matter for a long time, but at last, finding that Tyrrel did not intend to fulfil his part of the contract by paying over the sum due, he divulged the whole matter to an officer who at once took steps towards discovering the whereabouts of Tyrrel, who had, however, left town, and was not seen until Thursday last he came back. A warrant was then procured for Tyrrel's arrest, which was duly executed, and he was brought before the Police Court on Saturday afternoon for examination on the charge of larceny. He acknowledged that he found a roll of bills in Bean's saloon, which he claimed, as it was [illegible] [illegible] The case was postponed until Wednesday next.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The Higgins-Storey Libel Suit—The Defendants Storey and Worden File their Pleas in Justification of their Action—A Libel or Not a Libel—Confiscated Property.

THE DE PUIS TRESPASS CASE.

Motions for New Trial—The Loss of a Note and its Consequences—One Debt and two Collections—Trial Calendar in the Recorder's Court—New Suits and Verdicts.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—*Before Hon. Thomas Drummond, Judge.*—Fowler vs. Bennett et al. In chancery. Ninety days given defendants in which to take proofs, provided that a stipulation be filed securing complainant from prejudice.

Hall vs. Spencer et al. Motion to quash overruled, and leave to defendant to plead.

Hall et al. vs. Ellsworth. Cause reinstated.

Hall et al. vs. Conley et al. Cause reinstated.

Alvey vs. Harris. New trial awarded.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—*Before Hon. Thomas Drummond, Judge.*—United States vs. package of hardware. Referred to the Master to take proofs.

Same vs. ninety barrels of highwines. Dismissed on motion of District Attorney.

Same vs. ten hogsheads of lager beer. Dismissed.

Same vs. thirty thousand cigars. Dismissed.

Same vs. thirty-five barrels of tobacco. Dismissed.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Before Hon. John M. Wilson, Chief Justice, and Hon. Joseph E. Gary and Hon. John A. Jameson, Associate Justices.*—In the matter of the assessment for paving North Clark street. The arguments in the case of the objections of property owners to the assessment for paving, filling and grading North Clark street from the Bridge to Chicago avenue, were commenced on Saturday morning before the court sitting in bane. The objection, it will be remembered, object to the assessment because, among other reasons, they contend that the North Chicago City Railway company should have been assessed for onethird of the expense. It seems that the 9th section of an ordinance passed May 23, 1859, as the same was published in the Council proceedings of that date, imposed upon the railway company the burden of paying the one-third of the expense of any improvement ordered by the Common Council, but upon the original ordinance filed in the clerk's office a piece of paper appears to have been pasted on or over this section, and on the paper is written what purports to be section 9 of the ordinance, and which exempts the company from the burden of improving the street. The property owners claim that the pasted section is a forgery, and the section of the Council as it was published in the Council proceedings of May 23, 1859. The case was fully argued by W. C. Goudy, Esq., for the company and by Francis Adams and M. F. Tuley, Esqs., for the property owners. It was taken under advisement.

Higgins vs. Storey et al. This was the action of trespass on the case instituted by Van H. Higgins, ex-Judge of the Superior Court of this city, against Wilbur F. Storey, editor and publisher of the Times, Ammanus Worden and Robert S. Wilson, ex-Judge of the Recorder's Court of this city, to recover damages for an alleged libel published in the Times of August 4, 1864, and of a character well known to the readers of the TRIBUNE.

On Saturday the pleas of the defendants, Storey and Worden, were filed in the clerk's office of this court.

The pleas of the defendant, Storey, set forth that from the fact of the defendant being at the time one of the editors and publishers of the Times, he had a right and privilege in the discharge of his business to print in such paper any judicial proceedings. Then follows copies of the bill of complaint, filed by Van H. Higgins, October 2nd, 1861, to his suit in chancery against Francis McMurray, Nassius McMurray, Robert Law, Terry Appleberry, Frederick Sumner, John Keenan, Francis Nassius McMurray, and Mary Ann McMurray, and a full record of the proceedings in said suit. A subsequent plea contains the history of the alleged grievance perpetrated by Van H. Higgins upon Mrs. McMurray, as narrated by the Times at the time of the publication of the alleged libel, and claims that it is true that the widow of the said Francis McMurray was dishonestly deprived of her property by the plaintiff herein; that it is true that the plaintiff herein was guilty as in said supposed libel mentioned and charged upon and imputed to him of outrageous breach of faith, inhumanity and oppression, toward the said Francis McMurray, his wife and children; that through the injustice and inhumanity of the plaintiff herein the widow of the said Francis McMurray was forced to abandon the said property, and that the presence of the said plaintiff in the house occupied and used by and for the Superior Court of Chicago, as a Judge of said court and the exercise of his functions as such Judge, is a pollution and a disgrace to said Court and to the administration of justice therein. Wherefore the said defendant, at the said time, composed and published the libel above, supposed to be so lawfully might do, for the cause aforesaid. Wherefore he further pleads that complainant ought not to maintain his action, because the sworn causes of action in the first and second counts of his declaration were not occurred, or any of them within a year from the institution of said suit.

Regarding the third count of complainant's declaration — which charges the republication of the libel during the recent trial of the cause in the circuit court — the defendant pleads that plaintiff ought not to recover, because in publishing the said libel in this manner he gave in it as a history of the suit then pending, and in said, the [illegible] [illegible] libel was published a preface or introduction explaining its presence in it, basis of the suit, the proceedings of which were also taken in full, that the publication of each full reports, containing all the evidence, and that the trial was lawful for the defendant to do; that the said libel was a portion of such report, and that said defendant is ready to verify.

The pleas of the defendant, Ammanus Worden, were the same as those of Mr. Storey, excepting the last concerning the third count of the declaration. At the time of the grievances therein complained of—the republication of the libel—this defendant had withdrawn from the firm, leaving Wilbur F. Storey, sole editor and publisher of the Times.

New Suits.—Martin vs. Crane et al. A bill in chancery was filed by Warwick Martin against Isaac Crane, A. J. Ambler and the Fourth National Bank of Chicago.

The bill sets forth that in August, of last year, the defendant Ambler, obtained of complainant the loan of his note or acceptance for $1,000, to enable the defendant Crane, by discounting it, to obtain money thereon for his own use; that Ambler assured complainant that said Crane should protect the note at maturity, and subsequently Crane agreed with complainant not to attempt to collect said note from him until he, the said Crane, had exhausted the resources of said Ambler, upon which terms only complainant agreed the acceptance should be paid; that subsequently Crane in violation of said agreement made no effort to collect the amount from Ambler, but constituted complainant as original debtor, and upon the maturity of the note placed it in the hands of the Fourth National Bank for collection; that the said bank induced complainant that if he would give his acceptance for six months from September 1st, 1865, with interest at ten per cent, said note or acceptance then maturing would be delivered up to him; and that to save the dishonor of protest, and with the understanding as to the collection of the note, complainant accepted the draft of said Ambler in favor of Crane for $1,000; that said Crane still continuing to act in violation of said agreement, has made no effort to collect said draft from Ambler, but has caused it to be sent indorsed to said Bank for collection, and ordered the protest of the same to be made, unless said acceptance be paid. Complainant prays the cancellation of said acceptance inasmuch as he does not owe any sum of money to either of the defendants, and that said defendants may be restrained and enjoined from transferring said note or acceptance, and from commencing any proceedings at law, upon said note against the complainant.

By order of Judge Gary, the writ issued.

Burbach vs. Wayman et al.—A bill in chancery was filed by Nicolas Burbach against William Wayman, Nathan B. Harrison and Nathan A. Strickler. Complainant sets forth in his bill that on the 22d of July, 1865, he executed a certain chattel mortgage to one Louis Strickler, as security for the sum of $725, to be paid by the 2d of October of the same year, and his notes, [illegible] for $14, being delivered to one Nathan B. Harrison, Strickler's attorney; that also, on the same day, complainant delivered to said Harrison a promissory note for $180, payable with interest at ten per cent, and that said note was given in security of the same indebtedness covered by the chattel mortgage; that subsequently, at different times, complainant paid upon said note the sum of $66, said sums being indorsed upon the back of the promissory note, now the instrument upon which a suit commenced by Strickler vs. Burbach is based; that about the 18th of July, 1864, said Harrison came to the residence of complainant to take possession under the chattel mortgage, but consented, on receiving $26 cash, to cancel said mortgage and note and give to complainant a receipt in full of all demands; that said sum was paid and the receipt in full delivered to complainant, as was also said chattel mortgage; that subsequently, in this court, on the 1st of December 1865, said Harrison, in this court, entered up judgment against the complainant for $140 upon said promissory note on a pretended confession of complainant; that on the 12th of December an execution issued on said judgment which was delivered to the defendant Wayman as Deputy Sheriff, for satisfaction; that, on the first of the present month the said Wayman called upon complainant with said execution, when, for the first time, he heard of its existence. Complainant prays that the said note be cancelled and declared null and void, and that defendants be restrained from proceeding on the execution aforesaid.

By order of Judge Jameson the writ of injunction prayed for was issued.

Stein vs. West et al. In chancery. A petition was filed by Nicholas Stein against John West, Charles West, Catherine Stein and Abner Reeves to obtain a partition of lot fifty-one (51) in Brown's Addition to Chicago, and the buildings erected thereon.

Hill vs. Buffington. This was an action of assumpsit instituted by William Hill against N. M. Buffington, to recover upon a promissory note for $2,000, dated June 1, 1865, and payable six months after date. Upon the affidavit of plaintiff's attorney alleging the non-residence in this State of defendant, a writ of attachment issued against his property.

CIRCUIT COURT—*Before Hon. E. S. Williams, Judge.*—Syranace et al., survivors etc., vs. Phelps. Dismissed at plaintiff's costs. Motion for a new trial continued by agreement.

Arnold et al. vs. Kimball et al. Motion for a new trial overruled and judgment on verdict. Exceptions by plaintiffs and ten days allowed to file bill of exceptions.

Burke et al. vs. Miller et al. Time to file bill of exceptions, and bond extended ten days.

Hinton vs. Buckley. Motion to set aside judgment overruled.

Roberts vs. the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company. Motion for a new trial overruled and judgment on verdict. Exceptions by defendant, and ten days given to file bill of exceptions. Appeal prayed by defendant and allowed.

O'Sullivan et al. vs. O'Brien et al. Action of trespass on the case. Motion for a new trial argued and taken under advisement.

Stow vs. Sherman, jr. Remission of juror's fee.

Austin vs. Rusing. Motion for new trial overruled and judgment on verdict. Exceptions by defendant.

Dutton et al. vs. Ware. Motion for a new trial overruled. Judgment on verdict and exceptions by defendant.

Thomas vs. Wiggers. Motion for a new trial overruled, judgment on verdict and exceptions by defendant.

Salter vs. Nelson. Motion for a new trial overruled, and judgment on verdict. Exceptions by defendant.

Patterson vs. Gilbert et al. Verdict for plaintiff and damages assessed at $279.58. Judgment on verdict.

DePuis vs. Page et al. Argument on motion for new trial commenced and continued until Monday. This was an action of trespass instituted by Eunice C. DePuis against Peter Page and others, to recover damages laid at $5,000. The plaintiff alleged that on the 4th of October, 1864, the defendants forcibly entered her house, No. 22 Washington street, and ejected her goods and furniture into the street.

The defence claimed that the house was the property of the defendant, Page, and that he acted in the premises by virtue of, and under a writ of, possession. During the trial of the cause, defendant's [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

The following is the trial calendar to be taken up on Monday afternoon, at the opening of the session:

97. Colburn et al vs. Dull et al.
98. Lakey et al vs. Harding et al.
99. Campbell vs. Hall et al.
100. Everett vs. Hall.
101. Denmon vs. Redfield et al.
102. Fricke vs. same.
103. Edwards et al vs. Moody et al.
104. Fullerton vs. Pickett.
105. Blakeley vs. Irwin.
106. Crow vs. The City of Chicago.
108. In the matter of John McGraw, administrator of the estate of John Flemming, deceased.
110. Coffey et al vs. Beecher.
111. Snow vs. Reenthal.
112. DeLorme vs. Lyman.
113. Seligman vs. Lots.
114. Daniels vs. Clifford et al.
115. Daniels vs. McGrath.
116. Sullivan vs. M. &. N. I. R. R. Co.
116. Davidson vs. Pomeroy.
121. Baragwanath vs. Kirchler et al.
122. Barwood, use etc., vs. Mattern et al.
123. Sturbarg vs. Cone et al.
124. Joseph et al vs. Higgins.
125. Norton vs. Harris.
126. O'Connor vs. Dorman.
134. Lefere, use etc. vs. State Savings Institution.
135. Zenachek vs. Fisher.
136. Jewell admr. vs. Thomas.
137. Thomas vs. Thomas.
138. Dooley vs. Hayden.
139. Carrol vs. Kennedy.

Suits Commenced.—Reynolds vs. Myers et al. This was an action of assumpsit, instituted by Shadrach H. Reynolds against Sydney Myers and Jonas Green, to recover damages laid at $10,000. Beyond the principal and security for costs, no papers were filed.

Wheeler W. Pierce vs. Bartholomew Doyle, John O'Connell and Patrick Donahoe. Confession of judgment in open court upon a promissory note for $789.71.

Louis Gasc, for the use of Charles A. Gregory, vs. Nicholas P. Iglehart. Confession of judgment upon a promissory note for $1,161.82.

RECORDER'S COURT—*Before Hon. E. Van Buren, Judge.*—No business of importance was transacted in this court on Saturday.

The March term commences on Monday morning. The civil calendar will be first taken up and disposed of, after which the criminal business of the court will be commenced.

The following is the trial calendar for the term:

79—1. Stoltz vs. Siegel.
80—2. Lomax et al. vs. Hesse.
81—3. Wetherell vs. Walters.
82—4. Moran et al. vs. Fay.
83—5. Connors vs. schooner "Charlotte."
84—6. Nell vs. Butcher.
85—7. Osborn et al. vs. Reed.
86—8. Grant vs. Dickinson.
87—9. Wallwork et al. vs. Meianday.
88—10. Kristmer et al. vs. Mauff.
89—10. Bessett et al. vs. Walsh.

GHOSTLY COMMUNINGS.

Spiritualism and the Political Crisis—A Visit from the Shade of J. Wilkes Booth.

One of our reporters attended a spiritual seance a few evenings since, and held converse with a spirit which purported to be that of John Wilkes Booth, the assassin of President Lincoln. The "circle" met in the house of a friend on the West Side, was entirely a private affair in the midst of a most agreeable and refined private family, in which similar investigations into the theories of spirit intercourse have before been frequently held, and where none were interested in, or would lend themselves to, any tricks or deceptions. The "manifestations" may therefore be supposed to be as veritable and reliable as such demonstrations usually, or indeed ever are, and we faithfully give their result to our readers. The few questions of a seemingly "devious" character in no wise interfered, we may assume, with the progress of the séance, the spirits taking no offence thereat, and all which we are actually reported.

There were three gentlemen and as many ladies present at the séance, but only the gentlemen sat round the small side table, through which the manifestations generally occur. They had announced the table but a few minutes when it was noticed to tremble, rise from the floor on one side and then on the other, and even to rise altogether from the floor, although the hands of the "mediums" were resting upon it and their feet were not touching it. It is unnecessary for us to attempt any speculation as to the causes of these strange performances on the part of the table; that it was guilty of executing a species of St. Vitus dance on its own account, apparently certain to all present, by no mortal connection through them with [illegible] entirely in the "eye of faith." The question was proposed, "Are there any spirits here?" and three raps or separate jumps of the table were deemed an affirmative response. The usual questions—curious, pertinent and otherwise—propounded to supposed visitors from another sphere were put and variously answered by raps, apparently as produced by the spirits of deceased friends of those present.

At length the shade of John Wilkes Booth was requested to grant an interview to the inquirers. John frequently comes to the séances held at this house, and is always very noisy and demonstrative, but on this occasion he was peculiarly vigorous. The table moved about the room, rose and fell violently, rocked and swayed to and fro, and whether its answers were one rap for a negative, two for a doubtful, or three for an affirmative, they were generally given with startling emphasis. John, in answer to the queries of those about the table, gave an almost entirely new version of his assassination of the President. He said that he entered the Presidential box and stood close behind the President, but that the ball entered the President's head from the back because he turned away just as the pistol was fired. He did not break his leg in jumping on the stage, but afterwards by a fall from his horse. Mrs. Surratt concealed him several hours in a closet in her house. He planned the thing himself, and intended also to kill Andy Johnson. On being asked if he was "sorry now that he had killed Lincoln," he responded by a peculiarly vigorous "no," and if he was "glad he had not killed Johnson," he replied by an equally demonstrative "yes." From this point the queries and answers ran as follows:

"Do you like Johnson?"
"Yes." [Very emphatic.]
"Is he just the kind of a man you wanted to see President, is he not?"
"Yes." [Again vigorous and enthusiastic as a table can be made to be.]
"Do you like his veto?"
"Yes."
"Would you kill him now, if you could?"
"No"—[a little silence, then another emphatic "no."]
"Will he ever have Jeff. Davis tried and punished?"
"No." [One thundering rap.]
"Jeff. Davis' principles, Johnson's and your own are about alike, are they not?"
"Yes."
"Would you like to see Johnson re-elected President?"
[Some hesitancy, then] "No."
"Why would you not—can you not trust him?"
"No."
"Who do you think would be good men to finish up Johnson's policy as you wish it?"

A silence ensued for a short time, and on being asked if the alphabet were wanted, the table answered "Yes." The letters were rapidly repeated over and the names of McClellan and Lee were spelled out. If the opinion being put if they were the men destined to restore the powers of slavery and Democracy, the table responded by three very forcible raps. Here a facetious interloper asked:

"John, are you in Heaven?"
"No," (given savagely.)
"Are you in the other place?"
"Yes."
"Is there a devil down there?"
"Yes." [In a manner expressive of the firmest conviction and knowledge.]
"Does he treat you rough?"
"Yes" [and the table kept up for some minutes a continual jigger, as if the very thought of his treatment put John in a rage].
"Do you think you deserved it?"
"No." [with thundering emphasis.]

Returning to the prior subject of conversation, John became very indignant when one of the gentlemen present insisted that Grant was a much better man than McClellan, and the table more than furious replies at the mere partisan of Grant. Again John indorsed Johnson, said he was doing his best for the South; that he'd restore slavery and put the South in power if he dared, and was working for that end as well as he could. He thinks that Trumbull [illegible] did not treat him at all, except the name of the latter put him in a rage; but Seward, he didn't deem half so bad a man as he used to think him.

John also admitted that he used to be a very bad actor, but insisted that he was as good as his brother Ed, against whom he seems to entertain a peculiar spite.

It was mildly suggested to John that he ought to "show up" in some other and more dignified way than table-tipping, and he consented to do so. He said he would appear in person, if the devil would let him, in a dark room. The table was then led into a dark parlor, but it is to be presumed that his satanic Majesty was not in an obliging humor, for John didn't come to time, although there were loud rappings on the floor and walls, in places quite remote from the persons in the room. By these rappings, John said he couldn't appear there, but that he would communicate in writing. Again the table led the way out to a light room, and one of the mediums, under his influence, had his eyes bandaged, and then wrote the following:

"Johnson is a trump. He went back on his party and is a Southern man at heart. Bully for him. He's a good Democrat. Democracy will again be stronger than ever. Slavery will be established again. Fernando Wood and Vallandigham ain't any account. McClellan and Gen. Lee will be next President and Vice President. Slavery and Democracy must flourish again. The Fenians are all Democrats. They believe in slavery for the nigger. Like to be masters themselves. That reminds me of a little story, as your Lincoln used to say. An Irishman came over to this country, went to St. Louis and married a widow there. Four months after their marriage she had a child, a dark yellow one. It troubled her husband. One morning, as he was going to work, he called on Jim McBride, the lawyer. 'Good mornin', Mister McBride,' says he. 'Good morning, sir; take a chair,' says the polite lawyer. 'I s'pose I'm be known to you, sir; me name's Mulcahey.' 'Oh, yes, I know you very well,' answered McBride. 'It was a lie, but a lawyer don't mind that—neither does Andy Johnson—'I was comin' by an' I thought I'd have a little legal advice, sir.' 'Yes; well, that is my business,' smiled McBride. 'Well, sir, me case is just this: Four months ago I kum here, an married the widdy O'Mahoney; I s'pose ye're known to her?' 'Oh, yes, know her very well,' said McBride, which was another lie; but that didn't matter to him. 'Well, sir, last Thursday night she had a child, sir; I don't know how it may be the effect of the climate here, sir; it may differ from the ould country, so I'll say nothing about the time, but the child was a nayger, sir, an' that's fwat bothered me.' 'Oh, I see,' interposed McBride, 'heartless case of deception, gross misconduct, and all that; you want a divorce, of course.' 'Oh no, the divil a divorce do I want. The ould woman thinks a mighty dale of me, sir, an' she's a purty good sort of a woman, an' I think a good dale of her; so, I don't want any divorce.' 'Then, why the deuce did you come to me with this story?' ejaculated the astonished lawyer. 'Well, I'll tell ye, sir. It was just this: I did be thinkin' in me own mind, an' I had me own botheration over it, an' I kum to ask ye, sir, of the dirty naygur grown up, can I lick him?'"

There's my story—there's an illustration of the soul of Hibernian Democracy. That sort of men all support Andy Johnson. They are numerous, and he and his cause must be popular. I can't stay any longer. I'm wanted; see you another time; I must go and boss the order of my going, but go at once."—so—

Nothing more was heard from John. Some other spirits came, but after his highly seasoned communications, they seemed very tame, and the seance soon was broken up.

It must be comforting to Johnson to know that he has supporters and friends in another world, even if they are no more reputable characters than those who swear by him here.

THE HOME QUESTION.

Scarcity of Residences—Rents and May Day—Building Associations.

The first of May, the annual moving day of New York and Chicago, is coming upon us, all too rapidly for those who have yet to seek a habitation for the ensuing rent year, and know not whither to turn to realize that great need of the human being—a home. Thousands there are among us who at this time are thinking woefully over the prospect, anticipating the time when, two short months hence—"no, not two months"—they must set their household goods once more in motion and take their flight they know not whither. The great scarcity of residences in Chicago is not the least of our municipal inconveniences, though, taking it as a sure index of prosperity, we may be the more reconciled to it. For years past, moving time has been with us one huge scramble, in which the juvenile play of "puss in the corner" is actually enacted. There are more tenants than houses, and the rush is all the greater from the universal knowledge of the fact that after all the places shall have been taken, many will find themselves out in the cold.

Of course it is with houses as with all other descriptions of property, the competition determines the present value. When houses are more plentiful than tenants, their rent is found below par; and when, as with us, would-be tenants are more numerous than houses, then rents are at premium rates. [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] the very great addition [illegible] upon is unsafe for [illegible]. It has been [illegible] Built during the year now passing to pay house rent, as the monthly payment on this account has absorbed, in many cases, thirty to fifty per cent of the entire income. And now that the cry is raised of still further advances, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] that they will not pay such exorbitant prices, and almost take their calling to the law, when poor rent creature, the inevitable course of things is every moment drawing them nearer and nearer to the sacrifice, and, like the ox when surely being drawn down inch by inch towards the fatal ring, their struggles are not only useless, but likely to render them powerless by the time the fatal axe has come on their devoted heads. The fact is that no amount of protesting will bring down rents; there are but two ways to do it—increase the number of tenements, or reduce the number of tenants. Either of these will reduce competition, and, as a natural consequence, reduce the rents.

Hence all the recent talk about the combination of tenants, and counter combinations of landlords, is folly. Such combinations could do no good, and would inevitably eventuate in harm. We would suggest to those who want to find some object for combining to effect, that they resolve themselves into a housebuilding association. The "Building Society" has long been a recognised point of expert effort in the Old World, and it is notable that in the United States the sole of joining together to effect the construction of buildings as homes for the members, has recently found favor. In Pittsburgh, a house-builder association, with a capital of $400,000, has been formed. One hundred and eighty-five houses are to be built. Some of these houses are to be substantial three story brick, with all the modern improvements. Others are to be built in the suburbs, and constructed in a plainer manner, with a view to accommodate those who are not able to pay a high rent.

For the benefit of those who would like to know how such things are managed, we will sketch the general features of the undertaking. The association is formed of parties who each wish to build a home, and few others find admission, though there is no rule excluding any who are willing to pay their dues. Each member pays in a weekly subscription, the club running as many weeks as are necessary to draw from each member a certain stipulated sum, adequate to the construction of a dwelling such as a working man would be willing to live in. As fast as a sum is raised, it is bid off among the members, that one taking it who is willing to pay the highest premium.

To illustrate. One hundred men agree to subscribe five dollars per week each for three hundred weeks, the club thus running a little less than six years, with an individual fund of fifteen hundred dollars. At the end of three weeks there is fifteen hundred dollars in the treasury, and the money is put up and auctioned among the members. A bids $500 for the purse, and it is awarded to him; he does not, however, handle the money. He may draw his own plans, and agree on a price with a contractor. The club then makes the contract, and holds the property. If A chooses, he can have a home and lot of the value of $2,000, but in this case he must make the first payment to the contractor, equal to the difference between the cost and the $1,500 minus premium. The club pays the money when the work is finished and holds a title thereto, but allows A to occupy the house without payment of rent, provided that his weekly payments be regularly made; after he has completed his payments the property is his own. In two weeks after the first auction the club is again in funds, and this time B takes the highest bid, using the money much in the same way as A. By the time the subscription period has expired every member has secured his own domicile, while the profits to those who waited till last are handsome, and the first have avoided the payment of rent.

This plan of co-operation is perhaps better than the joint stock associations which produce large buildings, and requires the medium of an organization to keep them so being more closely identified with the interests of the members. It has proved of a house to a member who is prepared to enable the subscriber to realize. It furnishes him with a home, and what is better, he is sole owner of it as soon as paid for, and may have the use of it long before all the money is paid in, at a premium cost but little greater than will pay the interest on the money. In the hands of proper men to direct, these combinations have done immense good elsewhere, and we can see no reason why they should not be put in operation in Chicago where thousands of vacant lots invite the erection of houses, and hundreds of tenants want them. The workingman thus become the owner of his own residence would not only be independent of the landlord, but would be more than ever identified with the interests of the city. And in this regard it is evidently the duty of the civic authorities to look favorably upon such movements, and render all the aid in their power to the carrying out of such enterprises.

And yet there is ample room for the other class of associative enterprises of which we have spoken. The remarks of an exchange on this subject are so pertinent to the atmosphere of Chicago that we reproduce them:

"In engaging in an enterprise of this kind, it is important in the first place to select the proper locations, and then to erect the buildings with special reference to the amount of rent to be realized, so that the tax a fair and honest per centage on the money invested, taking into account taxes and insurance. What men want is dwellings of a plain and substantial character, whether of wood or brick, in which to live and raise their families. Houses which would rent at from two hundred to four hundred dollars per year could be filled to an indefinite number, immediately upon their erection. Buildings at some distance from the centre of the city, provided they are in the vicinity of some one of the lines of street railways, will not stand without tenants. One advantage in building out is that the land is cheaper and its value in the future will increase more rapidly. The sewers are being extended, as are also the water pipes, and the gas company propose during the coming summer to extend their pipes to every locality where there is a demand for gas, which they will shortly have a greatly increased capacity for manufacturing.

This is an important matter for consideration. Whatever increases the population of the city enhances the value of property and increases the general prosperity. Fifteen hundred dwellings erected in proper localities would be a good investment of themselves, and would stimulate enterprise in every part of the city. The true policy for capitalists is to multiply the number of dwellings. By so doing they will be sure of realizing a fair return upon their investments, and add to the general prosperity of the city."

Of course nothing of this kind will be effectual to the reduction of rents in the coming May. People must even make the best bargain they can for the coming year. But they may before the next May Day, have made arrangements whereby the last gatherer will be the only rent collector known at their doors. It will be perfectly safe to do it. There need be no fear that in Chicago we shall ever suffer a material decline in values. We have too much wealth of country lying at our backs to admit of Chicago ever experiencing such a dullness as will materially reduce the worth of residence property, or make it difficult for the workingman to gain employment here.

CITY MORTALITY.

Health Report for February—Ages and Nationalities of the Deceased—Causes of Death.

The following tables exhibit the mortality of the city for the past month, as given in the records of the Health Officer. The list of the dead shows a decrease of thirty-three from the preceding month and an increase of four over the corresponding month of last year.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

The following table shows the causes of death, so far as ascertained. It will be noticeable that smallpox does not claim a single victim.

Accident	[illegible]	Fever	[illegible]
Brain Fever	[illegible]	Heart Disease	[illegible]
Bilious Fever	[illegible]	Hemorrhage	[illegible]
Congestion of Lungs	[illegible]	Intemperance	[illegible]
Congestion of Brain	[illegible]	Intermittent Fever	[illegible]
Cold	[illegible]	Inflammation of Brain	[illegible]
Cancer	[illegible]	Inflammation of Bowels	[illegible]
Consumption	[illegible]		
Convulsions	[illegible]	Inflammation of Lungs	[illegible]
Cramps	[illegible]	Lung Fever	[illegible]
Croup	[illegible]	Nervous Fever	[illegible]
Convulsions	[illegible]	Rheumatism	[illegible]
Childbirth	[illegible]	Spasms	[illegible]
Cerebral Spinal Meningitis	[illegible]	Suicide	[illegible]
Colic	[illegible]	Still Born	[illegible]
Cholera Morbus	[illegible]	Scarlet Fever	[illegible]
Congestive Chills	[illegible]	Suffocation	[illegible]
Decline	[illegible]	Old Age	[illegible]
Diphtheria	[illegible]	Pneumonia	[illegible]
Delirium Tremens	[illegible]	Paralysis	[illegible]
Dropsy	[illegible]	Phthisis Pulmonalis	[illegible]
Dysentery	[illegible]	Typhoid Fever	[illegible]
Disease of the Kidneys	[illegible]	Teething	[illegible]
		Whooping Cough	[illegible]
Diarrhoea	[illegible]	Worms	[illegible]
Disease of the Liver	[illegible]	Water on the Brain	[illegible]
Diabetis	[illegible]	Unknown	[illegible]
Erysipelas	[illegible]		

Total [illegible] 260
Total number of deaths for February, 1865 [illegible]
Total number of deaths for January, 1866 [illegible]

DIVISIONS.

The number of deaths have been distributed throughout the city as follows:

North Division	[illegible]
South Division	[illegible]
West Division	[illegible]
Total	260

AGES.

The following were the ages of the deceased, so far as known:

Under 5 years	[illegible]
5 to 10	[illegible]
10 " 20	[illegible]
20 " 30	[illegible]
30 " 40	[illegible]
40 " 50	[illegible]
50 " 60	[illegible]
60 " 70	[illegible]
70 " 80	[illegible]
80 " 90	[illegible]
Unknown	[illegible]
Total	260

NATIVITIES.

The birth-places of the deceased are distributed as follows: Chicago, 142; other parts of the United States, 23; Canada, 4; England, 8; Germany, 37; France, 1; Ireland, 30; Scotland, 1; Sweden, 1; Poland, 1; unknown, 12. Total, 260.

THE FENIANS RAISING MONEY.

Molloy Circle Calling for Greenbacks.

The Fenians at their late grand Congress in Pittsburgh, resolved that the first duty of a man and a Fenian was to "come down with the spondulix," to carry on the organization, and it is said that they enforced their precept by example in subscribing on the spot $174,000. Gen. Sweeney said, however, that they would want $100,000, and so the adjournment of the Congress the delegates scattered through the length and breadth of the land, to lay the task of contribution upon all true Fenians wherever they might be found. In pursuance of this intention, a special meeting of Molloy Circle was held on Saturday evening at Uhlich's Hall. About four hundred gentlemen of Hibernian birth and extraction were present, presided over by Dennis O'Connor. Pat. McGuire officiated as Secretary. It was announced that $2,000 were urgently needed to arm and equip the company of Molloy Circle, of whom there now were already 60 men, and 40 more easily to be acquired, and that each member was called upon to subscribe in proportion to his means. Money came in very slowly, however, and the meeting was very far from enthusiastic. After half an hour of exertion by the Secretary and President, only $40 had been squeezed out of the crowd. An appeal was then made to the audience, as Fenians and brethren, not to "give the TRIBUNE a chance to come out heavy" on them by their niggardliness. Things dragged for some time—then thirty-two festive young Fenians, from four feet in height upwards, marched in with muskets on their backs, and the precision of their military drill and discipline was evinced in the fact that they did not even fight when an "order arms" brought down everybody's gun on somebody else's toes. The military entree brought out [illegible] $3.00 subscription. Finally, at about a quarter past nine o'clock a Mr. Sullivan entered upon the duty of making a collecting speech. He said he would address them from the text, "He that giveth to the poor, lendeth to the Lord"—the words of Dean Swift in preaching a charity sermon in Dublin; but the text seemed to be little borne in mind by the speaker. He spoke of Ireland's seven hundred years of bondage, and her many ineffectual struggles to be free,—assured his auditors that "the nigger slavery of the South has not been one half nor one-quarter of the sufferings, nor tyranny and oppression that Irishmen have to suffer at home;" and wound up by affirming that "after Greece departed, Ireland transmitted the learning and literature of the world, and was the mistress of the world in literature and art."

More urgent appeals for Ireland, and to "consider what the TRIBUNE would say," induced the sum subscribed to $155. Nine men added their names to the military company of the Circle,—the Chairman promising them that the Fenian army would be in the field armed and equipped by the 17th of March.

THE LATE DR. I. P. LYNN.—A meeting of the members of the medical profession was held on Friday, at which several of our most eminent practitioners were present, for the purpose of expressing their sense of the sudden death of Isaiah P. Lynn, M. D. The following resolutions, reported by Drs. Allen, Miller and Blake were adopted:

Resolved, That the intelligence of the sudden and untimely death of our late friend and co-worker in the medical profession, Isaiah P. Lynn, M. D., is received by us with emotions of profound pain and sincere sorrow.

Resolved, That the memory of our deceased brother will be cherished by us as that of one who, personally, by his amiable disposition and friendly feeling, endeared himself to all who knew him intimately; while [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] that he was [illegible] treatment. The Doctor, he said, had [illegible] from intense local pain, to remove which he took injections of morphia, and in this state adopted a course which he could not have followed had his mind been unobscured by the effects of the opiate. Drs. N. S. Davis, Miller, McVicker, Hamill and others, spoke feelingly of the friendly relations they had all had with Dr. Lynn, and expressed their high appreciation of his worth as a physician and as a man.

ARREST FOR SELLING LOTTERY TICKETS.—An old man, giving his name as Isaac J. Wood, was brought before Justice Milliken, on Saturday afternoon, to answer the charge of selling lottery tickets. It appears that Superintendent Nelson, suspecting that such illegal sales were being made in this city, detailed one of his staff to investigate the matter. This officer on Friday visited Wood's establishment, at No. 50 Washington street, and upon the payment of one dollar was furnished with a ticket for "Eddy & Co.'s Kentucky State Lottery," and was also fully informed regarding the mode of drawing the "prizes." Thereupon the detective threw off his disguise and arrested Wood, who was taken before Justice Milliken, on Friday afternoon, and, upon waiving examination, was put under bonds in $600 to appear before the Recorder's Court. He gave the requisite bail and was discharged from custody. On Saturday afternoon another detective called upon Wood and purchased a ticket, and as his predecessor had done, arrested the proprietor and took him before the Police Court. He again waived examination and was required to give bail in the sum of $300 for his appearance before Recorder VanBuren for trial.

AMUSEMENTS.

A New York correspondent of one of our papers, writing from that great metropolis of the New World, pays an acceptable compliment to the Garden City, by styling New York the Chicago of the East. With equal justice we may return the compliment, and claim, as not infrequently do, that Chicago is the New York of the West, not alone in its mercantile relations, great as they are in the present and in the future, but in matters pertaining to refinement and culture, and particularly in dramatic temples and the high standard of the drama and musical performance. A New Yorker visiting our places of amusement cannot fail to be struck with the similarity of the two cities in this latter respect. It is time we have no great barn of an Academy of Music; yet our Opera House, in point of finish, in artistic decoration and general arrangement, is far superior to the Academy at New York, with its ill-working scenery, its half-finished appearance, the ineffectual attempts of actors to be heard ten feet from the footlights, and the utter impossibility of warming the house in cold weather.

McVicker's, as it was, recalled something of the Winter Garden's, before it was dismantled and Boucicaulted. In its present shape it reminds one of Niblo's, with a better company and a larger stage, while in other respects it is redolent of old times in New York. Lenick brings back Barnum's Museum of a Saturday afternoon, crowded to suffocation, with the delicate atmosphere of the happy family floating in at intervals, balmy with the perfumes of a dozen rural fountains. Lenick was a favorite in those days, when the curtain all with the crackling of peanut shells and the three cheers from the gallery for C. W. Clarke.

During the bygone week we have not done much to sustain or build up our reputation. Col. Wood seems to be resting on his oars, reposing under the shade of his laurels, and falling back for the most part upon his well dried (we had almost said seedy) repertoire of old comedies and farces. Various novelties are, however, in rehearsal, and on Monday we are to be presented with a dramatization, which is not John Brougham's, of "Our Mutual Friend." The pieces, such as they are, have drawn well, and the benefits, which come just now as regularly as Friday, have without an exception been crowded. On Saturday the play of "The Hidden Hand" was produced in the afternoon and evening, and on both occasions to good houses.

Mrs. Lander has been the star at McVicker's Theatre for the week. Her engagement has not been quite so remunerative, either to herself or the management, as her talents merited. Mrs. Lander is to remain with us for another week, when it is to be hoped that she will meet with a fuller appreciation. On Saturday the well known drama of "Adrienne, the Actress," was presented with Mrs. Lander in the principal part. The announcement for Monday is "Charlotte Corday."

Gaylord's Minstrels have succeeded in filling the Academy of Music every evening, and have fairly established their claims as one of the very best corps of singers, dancers and burlesque actors which have yet become candidates for popular favor in this peculiar line. Their entertainment has been a brilliant success so far, and we venture to prophesy a continuance of the liberal patronage which has rewarded their efforts to amuse.

And Col. Wood's Museum, as far as the Museum goes, puts one in mind of Barnum's—Barnum's with not quite so much of its odor and its humbug, its dubious mermaids and wolly horses and anaconda Indians. As to the company here, as a whole they will bear a favorable comparison with any at the New York Theatres, with the exception of Wallack's. We have no Lester Wallack or Miss Henriques, but we have artists who quite as ably meet the requirements of a theatre-going people, and as most of the priests and priestesses of our dramatic temple are young, we may expect that in this department Chicago will soon rival her sister in the East.

A SINGULAR CASE.—On the 1st instant, Deputy Superintendent Nelson received a telegram from New York as follows: "Two small boys left in last night's train for Chicago. Look out; telegraph us if you arrest them." Signed "Rockett, Tooker & Taylor, 65 South street." The detectives were at once instructed to watch the trains, which they did, but without any result. On the next day a despatch was received from the same parties, directed to the Chief of Police or John S. Edwards, stating: "Rod F. Taylor; provide for his comfort; will be on by to-night's train." This despatch was a puzzle to the detectives. They had not arrested any F. Taylor, and did not know what to do. Yesterday Mr. Taylor, the father of the boy, arrived here from New York, and repaired to the Central Station, but no boys came to hand. Explanations followed, by which it appeared that Mr. Taylor received a despatch from one John E. Edwards, stating that he had arrested two boys named Fred. Taylor and C. Armstrong, and would hold them till further advised. Mr. Edwards cannot be found, and if he should see this he is requested to send his address to the Central station.

BUSINESS CHANGE.—Dr. A. Chapel, late Medical Director in the Army of the Potomac, has since the 1st of March become associated in business with the firm of Drake, Chapel & Co., Commission Merchants. Dr. Chapel has won high distinction in the army, and being a man of eminent business capacity, will be a valuable acquisition to the firm. They have recently removed their office to No. 209 South Water street, where they will, for the present, carry on the general commission business, and will give their best attention to the interests of their patrons.

CAPTURED.—Captain George M. Miller, of the Third Precinct police, had the good fortune yesterday morning to arrest, in his division, the notorious Aaron R. Winters, who, in company with Joseph Brown, escaped from the jail of Walworth county, Wisconsin, at Elkhorn, a few days since. Brown had already been arrested by Chief of Police Beck, of Milwaukee, and has been returned to his place of confinement to await trial. Winters will be taken thither to-day.

THE SCAVENGERS.—A correspondent asks indignantly, "Where are the numerous scavengers to be found, who are reported to have been recently appointed by the city authorities, and how shall they be known?" Our correspondent seems to labor under the delusion that they are dressed in the uniform of Fenian policemen—"invisible green"—not to be seen when wanted.

LENTEN SERVICES.—There will be divine service and sermon by Rev. Chas. E. Cheney this evening, and to-morrow evening by Bishop Clarkson, in St. John's Church, Union Park.

Relief of the Poor—Y. M. C. A.

The following is a report of the operations of the Relief Department of the Young Men's Christian Association for the month of February:

Whole number of cases relieved, 916.

Disbursements: Cash, $[illegible]; 1[illegible] cds wood, 1[illegible] tons coal, 186 lbs meat, 24 lbs fish, 348 loaves bread, [illegible] lbs crackers, 24 lbs flour, 153 sacks meal, 6 lbs butter, 2[illegible] lbs beans, [illegible] lbs rice, [illegible] bu potatoes, 26 lbs tea, 200 lbs sugar, 4 qts molasses, 17 lbs soap, 18 lbs candles, 38 prs shoes, 18 qts kerosene, 12 comforts (bedding,) 32 lbs coffee, 14 lbs corn meal, 44 lbs buckwheat and 104 articles supplied with clothing—part new material and a part second hand, collected by the Ladies' Relief Society. Estimated value of clothing to each family, $10.00.

Situations have been obtained during the month for 80 men and boys and 76 women and girls, besides temporary employment by the day for a large number of women with families.

The great want during the month and at the present time is employment for laboring men and women who have families to support by their labor.

Our Relief Committee have been increased fully 50 per cent from the cases, and we would urge those who can furnish employment of any kind, but especially for those persons who have families to support, to send their applications to this office (Room No. 18, Methodist Church Block,) and thus aid us in our endeavors to assist the worthy poor.

RELIEF COMMITTEE, Y. M. C. A.

The Hospital for Women and Children

under the care of Mary E. Thompson, M. D., was organized March 15th, 1865, for the reception and treatment of the homeless and destitute, as well as for those in boarding houses who are sick, need care, and medical treatment, and are able and willing to pay for it.

It has received up to the end of February 163 patients. Beside this the Dispensary connected with the Hospital has relieved 446 patients. Altogether there have contributed to the support of the institution $279.60. The rest has been done by the benevolent, who feel that this foundation is and may be a most powerful agency for good.

As the house the building occupied is to pass into other hands, in which event the hospital will be left homeless. It must be transferred at once to a better locality and put on a permanent basis. It is intended that a suitable place now on sale be bought, paid for and the institution made much more ample in its accommodations. This can only be done, as all such things are done, by the generous donations of our citizens. They cannot and will not turn away and leave it uncared for. In all respects it is noble and indispensable. It ought to receive noble and ample endowment and support.

J. Y. SCAMMON, Pres.	REV. J. E. HIBBARD,
GEO. S. BOWEN, Vice Pres.	REV. ROBT. COLLIER,
A. C. BADGER, Vice Pres.	W. H. RYDER, D. D.
E. L. TINKHAM, Treas.	F. B. GARDNER.
C. T. MORSE, Sec.	T. M. AVERY.
O. H. TIFFANY, D. D.	

LOCAL MATTERS.

Poetry has immortalized the "Night-Blooming Cereus" in "thoughts that breathe," and Phalon has rendered its perfume immortal in his celebrated perfume. Thus poesy and chemistry have united to make it famous, and the press is wafting its praises throughout the length and breadth of the land.
Sold everywhere. mh5-c60

Over 1,140,000 boxes of "Pettit's American Eye Salve" has been successfully used in relieving pain and restoring sight within twenty-two years past. Sold by druggists in St. Louis, Chicago and New Orleans. mh5-c129-2MW

Colgate's Aromatic Vegetable Soap.—A superior Toilet Soap, prepared from refined Vegetable Oils in combination with Glycerine, and especially designed for the use of Ladies and for the Nursery. Its perfume is exquisite, and its washing properties unrivalled. For sale by all druggists. feb12b940 1y-MAW

Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor is a certain cure for burns, piles, corns, bunions, chilblains, frost bites, and skin diseases. Try it. Only 25 cents. Sold by druggists. fe12b305-1m-MW&F

"Father, Don't Drink any Now."—A new and beautiful song. Words and music by the popular writer, Frank Howard. Price 30c. The subject of this song is taken from the popular drama of "Ten Nights in a Bar-Room." Little Mary, with earnest entreaties, urges her father to "come home." He at last yields, and afterwards reforms. The words and music are so appropriate, and so happily combined, that they will at once recommend themselves to the performer, and picture the great joy at the reform of the inebriate, making a fitting sequel to its predecessor, "Come Home, Father," and destined to eclipse the reputation of the latter. J. HENRY WHITTEMORE, publisher, 179 Jefferson avenue, Detroit. For sale in Chicago by Messrs. Lyon & Healy. c171 6t

Go to our friend N. F. Merrill's for kerosene oils, lamps, lanterns, chandeliers, glassware, &c., 71 and 73 Randolph street. n586

Go to the Best—Go to Bryant & Stratton's Chicago Commercial College to get a thorough, practical business education, or to become a good Telegraph Operator. Address for circulars, BRYANT & STRATTON, Chicago, Ill.

THE FREEZING CALAMITY ON THE COTEAU.

Search for Capt. Fields and his Party—No Intelligence of the Missing Men.

FORT ABERCROMBIE, D. T., [illegible] 1866.

[Editors of the St. Paul Press:]

As indicated in my letter of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] Capt. Ross [illegible]

He arrived at Twin Lakes on Monday evening, the 19th, and on Tuesday morning commenced the search. He marched direct for the foot of the coteau, with the intention of deploying his men on their return. When within eight miles of the coteau, he met a scouting party who had been sent out from Fort Wadsworth on Monday for the purpose of looking up stray horses belonging to Capt. Field's company—those which I mentioned in my former letter as having been abandoned by the men on the 13th. These scouts having made a thorough search in the vicinity of the foot of the coteau, Capt. Ross turned about, being at the time some fifteen miles from Twin Lakes. Having spread his men over a distance of some six miles to the south of the road, the direction in which the wind blew on the 13th, some on snow shoes and others on horseback (the crust was sufficiently strong on Tuesday to hold horse and rider safely), a thorough search was made during two days, but without finding any traces of Capt. F. or the missing men. As no marks could be found upon the crusted snow, Capt. R. is of the opinion that when they found it impossible to face the storm, they turned back with the intention of trying to reach the coteau, and that they must have followed the road to beyond where he met the scouts above mentioned, after which, and before arriving at the point aimed at, they probably lost the track and drifted in a southerly direction, perhaps striking the coteau several miles below.

If this supposition be correct, there is yet some hope of their escape from death, as Capt. R. learned from the party from Wadsworth that, of the four horses found by Lieut. Gerald on the 17th—three alive and one dead—all except one were of the number abandoned by the men under Lieut. Stevens, and not those which Capt. Fields and the three men had in charge. The one exception is the horse which Capt. F. obtained at this post only a few weeks before, and which he was riding the day he was met by the Paymaster.

I have also learned that Capt. F. had another horse on the day he went in advance of his company, which he was leading. This being the case, it is not improbable that the horse found by Lieut. Gerald had become jaded, and consequently was abandoned, and that Capt. F. mounted this one. Indeed the one found has all the appearance of having suffered.

From the foregoing it would seem that Capt. Field and the three men in company with him, had four horses to work with, together with two dogs, and if they succeeded in reaching some of the timber lower down, they may yet turn up alive, although the chances are none too flattering at best.

Up to the time the scouting party from Wadsworth left there on the 19th, no mail had reached there from this direction, and hence they had not been advised of the probable fate of the missing men.

The mail carrier attempted to leave Twin Lakes on Sunday last, but after having gone a short distance, was compelled to return, as a driving storm came upon him. He started again on Tuesday, and, as the weather was fair, he undoubtedly reached there that night or the following day.

This being the case, and there being a large number of scouts at Wadsworth, it is likely Major Rose will cause diligent search to be made in that direction.

One of the dogs which were with the party on the 13th, (there being four in all) returned to Wadsworth on Sunday last, but from which direction he came is not known.

O. F. C.

THE MIDDLETOWN HORROR.

Terrible Boiler Explosion—Six Persons Killed—A Blast Furnace Completely Demolished—A Scene of Desolation.

[From the Lancaster (Pa.) Express of Tuesday.]

One of the most terrible boiler explosions probably experienced in this State for several years, occurred at the Middletown Furnaces, owned by Meilly & Co., at Middletown, Dauphin county, at a quarter past seven o'clock last evening, by which the building was completely demolished, and six persons killed. The report of the catastrophe reached this city at an early hour this morning, but as the stories appeared much exaggerated, and as none of the accounts could be relied upon, we despatched one of our reporters to the locality in the 11:10 a. m. train west, who returned at three o'clock this afternoon, with the following particulars of the affair:

The furnaces of Meilly & Co. are situated several hundred yards south of the Pennsylvania railroad on the banks of the canal. There are two furnaces belonging to the firm closely connected together, but No. 1 was not in blast as it is now undergoing repairs. No. 2, in which the explosion occurred, was in full blast and was turning out from a hundred and fifty to a hundred and sixty tons of pig iron per week. No. 1 was not injured, but its companion now exhibits a complete wreck. Last evening, just about half an hour after the furnace had made run, and while the day hands were about to change off and the night hands take their place the explosion occurred. There were two distinct reports, following each other after a lapse of about half a minute, and both were terrific—so much so, indeed, that the concussion was heard for a distance of six miles from the scene, and every house in the town and immediate neighborhood was shaken, and children thrown from their beds.

The boilers, of which there were four, were 41 feet long by 48 inches in diameter, and were nearly new, having been put in but four months since. The cause of the explosion has not been ascertained. The engineer and firemen were both instantly killed. The engineer had been employed at the furnace for five years, and was a sober, steady and careful hand. There was no lack of water, and there were double means of supplying the boilers by interjectors and force pumps. Those who witnessed the explosion, describe it as terribly grand and awful. The stack, boiler and engine house, and the casting house, were so completely torn to pieces that nothing was to be seen of them after the explosion but the foundation and the debris scattered in all directions. The boilers were broken to pieces and thrown to the four points of the compass. A portion of one of the boilers, twenty-five feet in length, was carried over houses and buildings to the distance of seven hundred yards, where it lodged in the canal.

There are some three or four frame houses about forty or fifty yards south of the furnace—one occupied as a dwelling and stable, and the others as dwellings, all of which were frightfully crashed and torn by the flying timbers and iron. The roof of one is cut through as cleanly as if severed by a saw, and stack it. On the north side a stable was levelled to the ground by a portion of one of the boilers and timbers, while in every direction evidences of the terrible character and force of the explosion are apparent. The engine was completely destroyed.

By this sad catastrophe six persons have lost their lives. Two were instantly killed, three died during the night and one this morning. All of them were employed at the works, and two of them leave large families behind.

A Coroner's inquest was held this morning on the bodies of the dead, who returned a verdict to the effect that the explosion resulted from causes unknown; that no blame is attached to the proprietors of the furnace or to any of the employés. There were eleven persons present at the time of the explosion, but with the exception of those killed, several were but slightly wounded.

The loss of Messrs. Meilly & Co. will reach from $30,000 to $35,000, on which there is no insurance.

Markets by Telegraph.

OUR MIDNIGHT MARKET REPORT.

[Special Despatch to the Western Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, March 3.

The stock market is generally dull and lower, Governments being firm, with a fair demand for investment. Erie was pressed for sale and declined to 83¾. Among miscellaneous shares Western Union Telegraph advance to 60, and Atlantic Mail to 133.

CLOSING PRICES.

The following were the closing prices at 4:30 p. m.: New York Central, 90¼; Erie, 83¾; Hudson River, 103; Reading, 98; Michigan Southern, 69¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 78¾; Rock Island, 102; Northwestern, 29; Northwestern (pfd) 59¾; Pittsburgh & Ft. Wayne, 90¾.

MONEY.

The money market is working easier and the supply is increasing. Brokers get accommodated very easily at 5 per cent, and in some cases at 6 per cent. The Assistant Treasurer to-day paid out $800,000 in redemption of temporary loan. Prime discounts are 7 per cent, but the market is quiet on other grades.

GOLD.

Gold continued heavy to the close and fell to 135¾. The Assistant Treasurer paid out $[illegible] yesterday and $300,000 to-day as interest on 10-40 bonds. The increased supply of gold in the market lately has proved too much for it; latest quotations were 135¾. The report that the Treasury has been selling gold is not correct.

PETROLEUM.

The petroleum stock market this morning was lower on Pithole Creek, but the balance of the list was steady and better. There was an increased business generally. Excelsior was in active demand and sold largely at $1.30. Palmer was freely dealt in, and was firm at $4.37. Hamilton and McClintock was in request at $4.20. Shade River sold up to $2.90. Gold stocks were lower on Smith and Parmlee, and without any particular change in others. Oceanic, 25c; Bennehoff Run $16.50; Excelsior, $1.30; National, $4.25; First National, 85c; Palmer $4.50; Pithole Creek, $15c, $1.30; United States, $16.70.

IMPORTS.

The total imports at this port for the week ending March 1st, are $6,161,[illegible], of which $2,542,[illegible] were for dry goods.

DRY GOODS.

Gold has failed to unsettle the state of the dry goods market, and lower prices are looked for in foreign and domestic goods. Concessions are still being made in favor of buyers. The following are the closing prices: Brown Sheetings—Salmon Falls A, 30c; Shawsheen B, 17c.

Bleached Shirtings—Masonville, 31c; Clinton CCC, 24c; do C, 23c.

Prints—Hamilton, 21c; Lancaster, $1.00; Allen, 20c. Delaines—Hamilton, 30c; Pacific, 29c. Ginghams—Lancaster, 26c; Hartford, 21c. Brown Drills—Pepperell, 25½c; Winthrop, 22c. Corset Jeans—Pepperell, 26c; Bates, 23c. Canton Flannels—Pemberton A, 28c. Ticks—Conestoga A A, 60c. Stripes—American, 36c. Hoop Skirts—Meyer's I. X. L. ½ inch tapes, 20 to 40 hoops, 48 to 75c; 3 inch do. 60c to $1.12.

ST LOUIS—Business dull. Prices nominal.

LOUISVILLE—Business dull under the influence of unsettled prices.

Cincinnati Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, March 3.

FLOUR—Dull, but prices unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and prices nominal; No. 1 new, $1.75. Corn dull and 1c lower, with sales of No. 1 mixed at 50c. Oats firm, with sales of No. 1 at 30c. Rye and Barley dull and neglected.

WHISKY—Quiet, but firm, with sales of free at $2.25 and bonded at 25c.

COTTON—Advanced 2c, closing at 41c for middling.

SEEDS—Clover seed dull at $6.25.

PROVISIONS—Quiet but firm. Small sales new city mess pork at $[illegible]. Bacon more active, with sales shoulders at 14c, rib sides at 16½c and clear sides at 17c—all packed. Bulk meats quiet, with sales rib sides at 14½c, packed. Lard nominal at 18½c for prime city kettle rendered.

MONEY—Close.

EXCHANGE—Firmer.

Milwaukee Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, March 3.

FLOUR—Steady. Sales of 1,500 bbls best city at $11.50—seller March.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled and very active. Sales at this morning's Board: 37,000 bu at $1.26@1.28½ cash; $1.32¾, seller next week; $1.39½, buyer next week. The noon Board sales were 9,000 bu No. 1 at $1.26@1.[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[Special Despatch to [illegible]]

TOBACCO—Is firm, with sales of [illegible] hgs at $1.20@4.25; leaf, at $5.00 to $10.20@12.50.

GRAIN—Wheat steady, with sales of spring at $1.00; fall at $1.85; common to fair winter at $2.00 lower, with a downward tendency, and sales of white at $2.95. St. Charles white at 67c. Rye active at 70c. Barley unsettled, with sales of fall at $1.00; spring at 85c; fall at 75c.

PROVISIONS—Active. Sales of country mess at $26.50. Bacon, with sales of [illegible]; shoulders, at 13c; plain sides at 14c; shoulders, 13c; clear sides at 18c; smoked hams, at 15c. Refined lard at 18c.

MARRIED.

In this city, Mr. GEORGE STEPHENS, late drummer in the Union army, and Mrs. SALLIE A. SMITH, of Madison.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

At Beloit, Wis., Feb. 28th, by Rev. N. D. Graves, Mr. WM. C. FYFE, of Chicago, and Miss SUE DUNHAM, of Beloit.

DIED.

In this city, Sunday, March 4, JAMES HENRY, infant son of James H. Roberts, Esq., aged twelve days.

Funeral from his residence, No. 349 Wabash avenue, at 2 p. m. to-day, (Monday.)

In this city, on the 1st inst., FLORA McDONALD, a native of Guelph, C. W., of inflammation of the bowels, aged 22 years.

☞ Guelph, Canada, papers please copy.

Amusements.

THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY. Original and Young Hutchinsons. Asa, Lizzie, Susie, John, Little Dennett and Nellie—on their 24th annual Musical tour, will give their FIRST CONCERT at SMITH & NIXON'S HALL, On TUESDAY EVENING, March 6th. Singing their new songs of Unity, Equality, Peace and Progress, Humorous, Pathetic, Patriotic. Particulars in Programmes. Admission 35 cents; children under twelve years, 25 cents. Limited number reserved seats, 50 cents. Disabled soldiers free. Doors open at 7; concert at 8 o'clock. [illegible]

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.
COL. J. H. WOOD.......... Proprietor and Manager.
MR. A. D. BRADLEY.......... Director of Amusements.
MR. THOS. CARBY.......... Stage Manager.
Production of a new and intensely interesting drama, written expressly for this Museum Company, being a dramatization from the last great production of that eminent novelist, Charles Dickens.
On Monday evening, March 5th, will be performed for the first time, a great drama entitled OUR MUTUAL FRIEND, with new and appropriate scenery, mechanical effects, appointments and an immense cast. Will shortly be produced, after months of active preparation, Shakespeare's great fairy comedy, "A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM."

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
McVICKER & MYERS.......... MANAGERS
MONDAY and TUESDAY will be presented the thrilling drama, in four acts, founded on the French Revolution, entitled
CHARLOTTE CORDAY.
Charlotte Corday.......... Mrs. Lander.
In which character she will chaunt the MARSEILLAISE HYMN OF LIBERTY.
In rehearsal—JENNIE DEANS. o142

SKIFF & GAYLORD'S MINSTRELS AT Academy of Music. Every Evening this Week. Ethiopian Extravaganzas, Burlesques, Witticisms, &c., including their superb Musical Panorama of Sherman's March FROM ATLANTA TO THE SEA. o447 tp

VARIETIES THEATRE—115 and 117 Dearborn street. The wonderful and astounding HARRY LESLIE, the great American hero of Niagara, in his graceful feats; also, WILLIE FRANKS, the only female 'La Danseuse' that can successfully compete with CLARA BURTON. Also, the beautiful BEN WISE, ED. PATTI STEWART, and the entire talented Company. Scale of Prices—Parquette, 35 cts.; Dress Circle, 50 cts.; Reserved Orchestra Chairs, 50 cts.; Private Boxes, $5 and $4; Single Seats in Boxes, 75 cts. Change of Time—Doors open 7¼ o'clock, commences at 8. o49

GRAND UNION GIFT CONCERT! ACADEMY OF MUSIC, MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, April 4, 1866.
THE GRANDEST SCHEME EVER PROJECTED!
1,700 Valuable Gifts, WORTH SEVENTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS, Will be given away to Ticket Holders.
ONE GIFT 80 ACRES OF LAND!
17,000 Tickets will be sold at One Dollar Each.
No Cheap Jewelry! Don't waste your Money in Cheap Jewelry Concerns!
SECURE YOUR TICKETS NOW.
These gifts consist of eighty acres of meadow and wood land, situated three fourths of a mile east of Ft. Atkinson, and 21 miles northeast of Janesville, Wis., valued at $2,000, and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Watches, Sewing Machines, Reapers and Mowers, Silver-Plated Tea Sets, Ice Pitchers, Cake Baskets, Castors, Tea and Table Spoons, Forks, and other Silverware, Mirrors, Furniture, Lamps, Albums, &c., &c.
GRAND CHANCE TO INVEST! Buy your Tickets in the Grand Union Gift Concert.
These gifts will be drawn by a Committee selected by the audience, at the Concert, and all ticket holders, whether present or not, will have an EQUAL share in the distribution. Duplicate numbers corresponding with the number of tickets sold, from 1 to 17,000, will first be counted by the Committee, so that every ticket-holder may be convinced that his ticket has as fair a chance as another, after which they will be placed in a hollow wheel, which is made to revolve, thoroughly mixing the tickets, so that it is impossible for ANY ONE to select any particular number, and one ticket at a time drawn out. The first ticket drawn shall have the first gift on the List of Prizes, the second number drawn the second gift on the Prize List, and so on until the 1,700 gifts have been distributed. It is utterly impossible to make it plainer or fairer to the public.
AGENTS WANTED
Everywhere, to whom liberal inducements are offered. Seven tickets for $10; 15 tickets for $15; 25 tickets for $20. For further particulars and for List of Prizes and Circulars to Agents. Address all orders and letters to
E. WEBSTER STONE,
P. O. Box 60, Ft. Atkinson, Jefferson Co., Wis.
AGENTS! $100 in greenbacks will be given to the Agent selling the largest number of tickets; the next largest, $50; and to the next, $25, all in greenbacks.

MAMMOTH GIFT CONCERT At Smith & Nixon's Hall, CHICAGO, ILL. Will Positively Take Place April 18th. $20,000 to be distributed in gifts of 1,000 prizes, the highest $10,000, the lowest $1.00. Consisting in part of one new house and lot in Chicago, valued at $10,000; four fine first class Pianos; one hundred Silver Hunting Case Watches; three fine first-class Cottage Organs; thirteen American H. C. Silver Watches; 22 Gold Watches; Birthing first class Grover & Baker Sewing Machines; Parlor and Chamber Furniture, Jewelry, Books, Albums, &c., &c.
Send in your orders soon if you would secure tickets.
,0 TICKETS FOR $5.
All articles new and valued at retail prices. All prizes guaranteed [illegible]. Tickets can be had at TALMADGE & CO.'S, 60 Monroe st., two doors west of P. O.; McNALLY & CO.'S, 81 Dearborn st.; LYON & HEALY'S, 104 South Clark st., and E. ISAACS'S, 117 West Madison st.
Parties in any part of the country wishing tickets will enclose one dollar and stamped envelope with their address, to avoid error, and receive tickets with a full list of gifts in return. Address
S. H. NOBLE & CO., 104 South Clark st., Chicago.
P. O. Drawer 6383.
☞ Agents wanted in all parts of the country.

Auction Sales.

50,000 CIGARS, TOBACCO, Chest Tea, Spices, Barrels Salt Herring, Whitefish. Hardware, Brooms, &c., &c. AT AUCTION, On Tuesday, March 6th, at 9½ O'Clock, At Butters's Auction Rooms, corner of Dearborn and Washington street. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., o191 Auctioneers.

A LARGE AND DESIRABLE STOCK OF Dry Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Custom Made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats, &c., AT AUCTION, On Wednesday, March 7, at 9½ O'Clock, At Butters's Auction Rooms, corner of Dearborn and Washington sts. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS. LARGE ASSORTMENT OF Household Furniture, Carpets, &c., &c., AT AUCTION. On TUESDAY, March 6th, at [illegible] o'clock, we will sell at our Salesrooms, 44, 46 and 48 Dearborn street, [illegible] [illegible] GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

$150 A MONTH—EMPLOYMENT for every man, woman, boy or girl. New. Easy. Highly moral. Extremely popular. No travelling. Pays immensely. A few cents will start it. Steady demand everywhere. Warranted a splendid indoor money-making occupation. Full instructions and necessary outfit sent on receipt of 10 cents, enabling any one to proceed at once, worth [illegible] of $1. Address J. ROGERS, Box 2418, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Amusements.

MISS DICKINSON WILL SPEAK IN CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE, On MONDAY EVENING, March 5th, ON The Assassination and the Suicide. THE HUTCHINSONS Will sing songs of good cheer at the same time and place, having kindly postponed their Concert at Smith & Nixon's Hall to lend their aid to make this a rousing time. Tickets for sale at Crosby's Opera House, on MONDAY, at 25 cents. Reserved Seats 50 cents extra. o197 2p

Great American Prize Concert.

Crosby's Opera House, Chicago, Ill.,
Change of time to March 28, 1866.
No Postponement.—The Concert will Positively take place on the above Date.
20,000 VALUABLE GIFTS,
Worth $96,300, will be presented to Ticket Holders.
100,000 Tickets Only Will be Sold.
One gift in Greenbacks, $10,000; one gift in 5-20 bonds, $5,000; one gift a fine residence three miles from Chicago, $[illegible]; [illegible] [illegible] pianos, [illegible] gold and silver watches, sewing machines, &c., worth from $20 to $10 each. In all, 20,000 valuable prizes, the smallest of greenback, and is only costs you $1 for a ticket, or [illegible] for five tickets, and every fifth ticket draws a prize, the chances are great.
Send in your orders soon if you would secure them. Tickets for sale at J. H. Walsh's Bookstore, Bookstore, [illegible] & 187 Monroe st., G. M. Gaylord's Drug Store, 129 South Clark st., also, by the proprietors, 144 Dearborn st.
For particulars and full list of gifts, send for circular, enclosing stamp.
Address GEO. C. LEMON & CO., 144 Dearborn st.
P. S.—Ask for Great American Prize Concert Tickets. Take no others.
Agents wanted. References required.
ja6gi8e-cdrwzas-6tp

"BALL MASQUERADE." The Chicago TURN GEMEINDE respectfully announce to the citizens of Chicago that their GRAND SECOND MASQUERADE Will come off on MONDAY, the 5th of March, At their large Hall on North Clark street, above Chicago avenue.
No expense has been spared to make the Programme as good, if not better, than ever before.
PROGRAMME.
1. Great Triumphal Entrance of King Bacchus and Ceres introducing GAMBRINUS.
2. Hungarian National Dance. Executed by four Ladies and Gentlemen.
3. (By general request) The Magician and his Dwarfs; a comical ballet.
4. The Great Horse Quadrille. Executed by the best performers in the world, under the leadership of the celebrated horseman PAPANTOWITSCH.
REGULATIONS.
1. No person will be admitted to the ball room without a mask, excepting the members of the Press.
2. All such masked persons will have to enter a room marked "Private Room," to pass before a Board of Examiners.
3. All masks will have to obey the orders of the Managers.
Tickets admitting Gentleman and one Lady $1. Every additional Lady, $1 extra. Are for sale at MAX SCHWEITZER'S, 167 South Clark street, and at the Hall, on or before Monday evening. The extra Ladies' tickets will not be sold at the door. Gallery Tickets, 50 cents. COMMITTEE. ak1949

For Sale—Real Estate.

FOR SALE—Or Exchange, a good farm in Wisconsin, containing 349 acres, 300 prairie and 49 timber, some improvements. Will sell cheap, one half cash, and good time on balance, or will exchange for an interest in a grocery or some other good business. Address S. W. S., Tribune Office. mh5-2t-o115

FOR SALE—Cottage house, well furnished, price $1,400. Will give time on a part of the money if required. Inquire on the premises, No. 99 East Jackson st., between the hours of 9 and 3. o22

FOR SALE—Real Estate—Lots in Brown's Addition, one-half mile north of new cattle yards, fronting on Halsted street, Douglas avenue, and Laurel street. Prices, $250, $275 and $350. WALKER & KERFOOT, 89 Washington street. o2o6

FOR SALE—House and Lot on North LaSalle st., in a good location; lot 50x151, house 2-story, containing 10 rooms, closets, pantries and cellar. The house was finished last September. Call on or address "R M P," 493 North LaSalle st. o112

FOR SALE—A house and lot on Morgan st., between Taylor and Twelfth. House new and in good order. Apply to J. L. JAMES, 9 Metropolitan Block. o140

FOR SALE—A fine residence on Prairie avenue. Lot 54x180. Also, a splendidly finished cottage house. Terms easy. Also, a large number of vacant lots in Flournoy's subdivision, fronting on the southwestern Plank Road and West Park. Address J. L. JAMES, 9 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—A comfortable cottage on 16th street one door west of Wabash avenue. Lot 25 feet front by 80 deep. House has 5 rooms up-stairs, and brick basement, kitchen, with large cellar and drying room below. House in good repair, good cistern, well and drive way, nice trees, grape vines and shrubbery around the house. Long ground lease at low rent. Inquire on the premises, or of L. W. ENGLAND, Republican office.

FOR SALE—By Walker & Kerfoot, 89 Washington st., several very desirable residences on the South Side, at prices varying from $10,000 to $30,000. o62

FOR SALE—By Walker & Kerfoot, 89 Washington st.—100 feet, corner Randolph street and Willard Place; 70 feet, corner Randolph and Madison; 100 feet on Calumet avenue, near 2d st.; 30 feet on Prairie avenue, near 23d st.; 150 feet, corner of Prairie avenue and 18th st.; 30 feet on Michigan avenue and 18th st.; Also, two corners, 100 feet front each, facing Jefferson Park.

FOR SALE—With long lease of Lots—Two cottage houses, Nos. 14 and 16 Reuben st., fronting Union Park. The best location on the West Side. Terms favorable. Apply at 30 Lake st.

FOR SALE—Hotel, near railroad passenger depot, in Chicago, containing about 50 sleeping rooms, parlors, dining-room, offices, &c., eight years to run on lease. A good opportunity for a good man. For full particulars apply to or address D. S. AVERY, No. 12 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—At Evanston, a comfortable two-story dwelling—with garden [illegible] in view of the Lake, and near the Biblical Institute. Possession given the 1st of May. Price $3,500. Inquire of ANDREW T. BROWN, 51 Clark street.

FOR SALE—Residences. I have for sale in the beautiful city of Waukegan, 20 residences ranging from $[illegible] to $6,000, with [illegible] gardens, orchards, fruit shrubbery, &c. Also a number of finely located farms on favorable terms. Communication from Chicago morning and evening. Apply to O. S. LINCOLN, Real Estate Agent, Waukegan, Ill.

FOR SALE—On Wabash avenue, first class House, brick front, with all modern improvements, corner 18th st., Lot 50x120. Frame House, near 18th st., No. 794; Lot 25x120; 10 rooms, bath room, closets and cellar; $9,500. Two frame Houses, between Harmon Court and 12th st., $9,500 for the two; Nos. 34 and 349. S. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Lot on West Washington st., between Wood and Lincoln sts., 50 feet south front. A desirable location. Offered cheap. BAIRD & BRADLEY, cor Lake and LaSalle st.

FOR SALE—Three improved farms on the line of the Illinois Central railroad, about 100 miles from Chicago. One containing 80 acres, one containing 160 and one containing 240 acres, all fenced and broken, with good houses and barns on each place. Possession given immediately. For particulars apply at the office of BALLENTINE LAWRENCE & CO., 204 South Water st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—A Farm of 560 acres, two miles from Lexington, McLean Co., on the Chicago & Alton R. R. First class buildings, timber, living water, fine orchard, all fenced, timothy meadows. Improvements are all new and first-class. Terms $25 per acre, one-half cash, balance on usual time, 5 or 6 years. Inquire of J. S. M. McNAUGHT, Esq., on the premises, or of D. K. PEARSONS, 118 Randolph street, Chicago.

FOR SALE—A good Investment. Price $[illegible] 10,000 cash, balance in 20 years, with seven per cent per annum interest. Two valuable and rapidly appreciating pieces of property: the south half of block nine (9), Kinzie's addition, fronting 350 feet on Michigan and North Water-sts, and on Pine and St. Clair sts 150 feet each. Also, 100 acres of land five miles south of Chicago, on the Blue Island Plank Road (being the northwest quarter of section 31, township 38 range 14,) beautifully situated for gardening purposes. Will be sold reasonably if desired. Apply to Gen. HUNTER, at Mrs. John H. Kinzie's, cor. Michigan and Cass-sts.

FOR SALE—At a Bargain—House and lot 66 Elm st., North Side. 9 rooms, and bathroom, brick basement, with good cellar. Apply on the premises, or to E. W. WARNER, 97 South Water street.

Wanted—Partner.

WANTED—Partner—with a capital of $750, to take half interest in an established paying business. This is a chance seldom offered. Address "P" Box 220, Chicago. mh5-1t

WANTED—Partner—Immediately, with $2,000 cash to engage in a new enterprise in New York City. A rare chance for the right man. Best of references required. Call at Room 17, 125 Dearborn-st., Monday or Tuesday. o179

WANTED—Partner—$5,000 in the produce commission business already established, to extend the business. Address for 8 days, "Alpha," Tribune office.

Stolen.

STOLEN—$20 Reward—From WM. CONDELL, Shields, Lake county, Ill., a bay White Mare, about 16 hands high, windgalled in hind legs. The above reward will be paid for her return to Chicago, Club House, corner of Wolcott and Kinzie-sts., or to the owner at Shields. o182

General Notices.

PEOPLE IN THE COUNTRY WILL FIND THE Purchasing Agency OF W. S. PROUDFOOT & CO., 89 Washington-St., Chicago. To be a prompt and reliable agency through which can be purchased goods, wares and merchandise of all descriptions at the lowest market prices. All articles required for business, family or personal use can be obtained through this Agency. Anything that you want and cannot obtain in your place of residence will be promptly sent by express from Chicago. Send to us. This Agency is trustworthy and the most reliable way of obtaining ANYTHING that is wanted. Commissions of all kinds faithfully and promptly attended. [illegible]

CALIFORNIA WINES. ☞ Send for Circulars. [illegible]

ST. GEORGE'S BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.—The Monthly Meeting of the St. George's Society will be held at their Hall, No. 238 South Clark st., on MONDAY EVENING, March 5th, at 7½ o'clock. All members are requested to attend. W. M. WAYMAN, Pres.

ANDREW BROWN, Wholesale Provision Dealer and Curer of Extra Sugar-Cured Hams, 52 RIVER STREET, Northwest cor. Water and Rush sts., Chicago. [illegible]

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A first-class Cook. Also a good chambermaid, one accustomed to waiting on table. Apply at No. 111 Wabash ave.

WANTED—$200 a Month made with Stencil Tools. Don't fail to send for a free catalogue containing full particulars. Address S. M. SPENCER, Brattleboro, Vt.

WANTED—To sell a drug store. Address "FRANK," Box 1486, for one week.

WANTED—Furnished rooms, by two single gentlemen, within a few blocks of the Post Office. Address "WEST THOUTRUB," P. O., Chicago.

WANTED—A young man with $500 to $800, to take an interest in a business that will pay big to the right man. WAINWRIGHT & CO. 153 Dearborn street.

WANTED—A good platform scale weighing from 250 to 1,200 pounds. Address "J S" 193 South Green st. mh5-3t

WANTED—Honey, Honey, Honey!!! At 5 cents per pound; full directions for making it, sent on receipt of 50 cents. Address F. DUFFY, box 772, Chicago.

WANTED—All persons looking for employment to apply at the GREAT WESTERN BUSINESS AGENCY, 97 Washington st., Room 3, and secure good paying situations.

WANTED—Immediately, 50 men to go South. Wages $50 a month and board. Also railroad hands, &c., and others wishing employment apply at 101 Washington st. Room 1.

WANTED—Bookkeepers, clerks, agents, porters, drivers, bar-tenders, waiters, firemen, brakemen, and all others looking for employment to apply at the GREAT WESTERN EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 97 Washington st., Room 3. Applicants by mail inclose 25 cents.

WANTED—Empty Carbon Oil Barrels, at the highest market prices, by WM ROSE, Agent for the Cleveland Petroleum Refining Co. 19 Wells st.

WANTED—Sealed circulars for ladies only, containing valuable information, interesting to all. Mailed free. Address Dr. BACHELOR, Kankakee City, Ill.

WANTED—Boarders—A limited number of young men can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good accommodations at moderate rates 206 State-st. House new and excellent accommodations. Opens Monday.

WANTED—By a young miss, aged 16, a home with a moral family, either in city or country, where she can be companionable. Is industrious and well educated. Object a home. Please address "W," Box 377, Chicago.

WANTED—A new or second-hand portable Engine, 10 to 12 horse power. Address "Engine" Tribune office, stating terms, &c.

WANTED—A 25 to 30 horse-power Engine, and two 3-line boilers with attachments. Inquire at 245 Lake st.

WANTED—$5,000 a year. Canvassers for the new Crystal Door Plate. Agents clear $20 per day. Stencil tools and stock for sale. Address with stamp, HOSEA HARVEY, 173 West Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—To Watchmakers. Wanted to sell my stock of goods and stand. No opposition and good trade. Reasons for selling and particulars ascertained by addressing, with stamp, "Watchmaker," P. O. Box 11, Tomah, Monroe county, Wis.

WANTED—To sell the best hand-made Stencil Dies in the world. Guaranteed to give satisfaction. Stencil stock for sale. Address with stamp, NEWPORT & CO., Engravers, 105 East Monroe-st., Chicago.

WANTED—$1500 per year. We want agents everywhere to sell our IMPROVED $20 Sewing Machines. Three new kinds. Under and upper feed. Warranted five years. Above salary or large commissions paid. The only machines sold in United States for less than $40, which are fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co., and Bachelder. All other cheap machines are infringements. Circulars free. Address, or call upon SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Dry Good Store in one of the best business towns in the State. The goods are all new and will be sold at a great bargain. The sales have been $80,000 for the last six months. Capital required, $3,000 to $4,000. For further information inquire of BOWEN BROS., 19 Lake street, or address Box 347, El Paso, Ill.

FOR SALE—An old and well established Milk Route, with two horses, two wagons, milk cans, and everything necessary for the business. WAINWRIGHT & CO., 153 Dearborn street.

FOR SALE—Just arrived from Ohio, twenty young and valuable horses, some of which are adapted to heavy work. There are two pairs of large and well matched blacks, or the bald and sorrels; also two pairs of bays, adapted to farm or drive; and a number of very fine single buggy and fast driving single horses, two of which are fine saddle horses. Can be seen for a few days at the stable of Messrs. Wright Brothers, north end of State street bridge. H. GHAMBERLIN & CO.

FOR SALE—A Saloon on Dearborn street, on Randolph street, on LaSalle street, on Madison street and on Clark street, all doing a good business. Inquire of WAINWRIGHT & CO., 153 Dearborn street.

FOR SALE—A first-class commission house with large store room and office, well rented, at a bargain. Apply early at WAINWRIGHT & CO., 153 Dearborn street.

FOR SALE—Two first-class properties, one laid up at Cleveland, Ohio, and the other at Buffalo, N. Y. Will be sold cheap, or taken in exchange for city property. Both in good order. WAINWRIGHT & CO., 153 Dearborn street.

FOR SALE—The largest and best Billiard Saloon in the city, doing a smashing business. The saloon is splendidly situated. WAINWRIGHT & CO., 153 Dearborn street.

FOR SALE—A Grocery on Blue Island avenue, with living rooms attached; low rent. Also, one doing a good business on West Wells street, low rent, sold cheap. WAINWRIGHT & CO., 153 Dearborn street.

FOR SALE—Restaurant, No. 47 South Clark street, doing a good business, with 30 boarders. Reason for selling, going into the country. Inquire in the restaurant.

FOR SALE—Hotel, lease and furniture, doing a large business. Stable attached to the house. Rent is not what you would pay on a private house. Sold at a bargain. WAINWRIGHT & CO., 153 Dearborn street.

FOR SALE—On Kinzie street, between Clark and State streets, a frame building, Rented front by 100 ft. deep. Must be sold immediately, and will be sold very cheap. Inquire of ISAAC CLAFLIN, 82 Washington street.

FOR SALE—At a Bargain. A well established business, in a good location, suitable for a lady. Address or call at room 12, Portland Block, on Washington street, opposite Crosby's Opera House.

FOR SALE—Cleveland Petroleum and Refining Co's Carbon Oil. Best in the market. Non-explosive. Chicago inspection. Lowest market rates. WM. ROSE, Agent. Sales and Company office, 19 Wells street.

FOR SALE—Saloon No. 40 South Water-st., near Richmond House, with license, &c. Is doing a good business. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—25,000 feet Ranch Deck Plank, 24 feet to 26 feet long; 1st quality, by G. B. BECKFORD, corner of Lake and West Water sts.

FOR SALE—$1,200—One-half the first year's profits of a business which can be had at once. $5,000 will be paid for the use of $1,200 for a year. Address, with references given. Address L. SHEPHERD, [illegible] Indiana avenue.

FOR SALE—Or Rent—A Distillery of from 50 to 100 bushels, with rectifying apparatus complete. Particulars at the premises. 331 North Wells-st.

FOR SALE—Two Cows, which the present owner can warrant. One has calved and the other is ready to calve. Can be seen at 134 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—At a bargain, buildings and lease of lot in a good business location. Buildings cover 4,000 square feet; basement Lake-street. Suitable for commission or manufacturing business. Lot 25 feet front by 90 deep, in a good alley. Inquire of A. E. GUILD, Jr., 57 Washington street, Room 15.

FOR SALE—Steam Engines—A complete stock of all sizes new and second-hand Portable and Stationary Engines, at low prices. Richards' Iron Works, 190 & 192 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A well established, rapidly increasing, pleasant and paying wholesale and retail business, in Chicago, is now offered for sale. Stock and fixtures can be had about $15,000. Sales will be $[illegible] a year. The owner will give satisfactory reasons for desiring to quit. This is one of the most desirable openings in the Northwest, and offers a rare chance to any party desiring to get into an established business. For an interview address A. BARGAIN, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—Steam Engines. One 50, 35, 8, and two 12 horse power stationary engines, with boilers and connections, all complete. Also one large steam pump with hose, 2 inch. Also one 10,000 pounds of galvanized iron; 1 Everett's [illegible] and 1 heavy rounder, at 265 State street. JAMES WARREN.

FOR SALE—750 selected Store Sheep and 1,500 choice Wethers. Address SMITH & LOVELAND, Chenoa, Ill.

FOR SALE—New Osage Orange Seed, in large or small quantities. Our seed is a prime article, warranted good and fresh, and not boiled. Now here ready for delivery, at $[illegible] per pound, or per money taken per bushel. Address C. & J. F. JONES, Towanda, McLean Co., Ill.

FOR SALE—Mill Feed—We will sell Shorts at $[illegible] per ton, or less if others will be low this price. H. ADAMS & CO., 189 North Water street.

FOR SALE—Portable Engines, 4, 8, 10, 12 and 14 horse power. One 8 foot bed, 30 inch swing Engine Lathe. One Upright Drill. One Iron Planer. One Fay's Patent Force Hammer. Also, a large stock of Leather and Rubber Belting. C. T. RICE & CO. 19 and 21 Dearborn st.

Wanted—Male Help.

WANTED—35 hands for a Plantation in Arkansas. Best of wages paid. Call immediately for particulars at 149 West Randolph street. FREDRIC SUCHHOLT.

WANTED—Young men of good address to sell an article needed in every family in the land. For particulars call at 385 State st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Gardener. A man willing to work, to take charge of yard, orchard, garden, &c. Apply at 134 Lake-st.

WANTED—A Commercial Traveller. One thoroughly experienced in soliciting business, and who can bring good recommendations as to ability, &c. One with a valuable acquaintance and knowledge of the trade may find a good chance. Address "J. B." Tribune office, giving salary qualifications.

WANTED—Salesman—By a wholesale liquor house. To one with a large western acquaintance, liberal inducements will be made. Address "BRANDIES," Tribune office.

WANTED—Bookbinder. A good man to forward and finish. Steady employment. Apply to W. J. WILSON, 40 Dearborn st., Dickey's Building.

WANTED—Woodworkers—One good body maker; 1 carriage and wheel maker, heavy and light. Highest wages will be paid. Apply to GERARD & CANTRELL, Lincoln, Ill.

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—A young girl to take care of [illegible] and chamber work. One [illegible] [illegible]

WANTED—A wet nurse, strong, with [illegible] under a month old. Apply [illegible] 548 Wabash [illegible]

Personal.

PERSONAL—See yourself as others see you. Marie Walden will, by the aid of her wonderful [illegible] give you a true and complete [illegible] into your own character and capabilities, and advise you on any subject you may request. State Christian name and age. [illegible] Address MARIE WALDEN, Box [illegible], Chicago.

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—Agents for the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] & CO., 124 [illegible] Chicago.

WANTED—Agents—$1 to [illegible] per day at home, selling the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] PIERCE, Box 1394, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents—For STANDARD HISTORY OF THE WAR [illegible] [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—Male [illegible] [illegible] THE GREAT LABOR [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Chicago.

WANTED—Agents—For [illegible] Land's Life of Abraham Lincoln [illegible] [illegible] O. F. GIBBS, 123 South Clark [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—$175 [illegible] a month, to sell the "UNIVERSAL [illegible] SEWING MACHINE [illegible] [illegible] WAN & CO., P. O. Drawer 4374, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents—$150 a month, to sell THE IMPROVED [illegible] FAMILY SEWING MACHINE [illegible] [illegible] DAVIS & CO., P. O. Box 424, Chicago [illegible] Room 3, Post Office Block, corner [illegible] Dearborn sts., Chicago.

WANTED—Agents—For [illegible] Pictorial Chart, Biography of Freedom [illegible] [illegible] SAMMONS, No. 1 South Clark street [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—500 to [illegible] Agents immediately—$5 per day made. The occupation is an easy one [illegible] honorable. Local or travelling agents [illegible] every town and county in the Northern and Western States [illegible] UNION GOLDEN PEN CO., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents—Re[illegible] Agents for Ketnah's Our Volunteer [illegible] the Rebellion [illegible] [illegible] HENRY HOWE, 111 [illegible] Cincinnati.

WANTED—Agents—The [illegible] for Agents is Lloyd's BATTLE HISTORY [illegible] REBELLION, complete in one [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] R. LANDON, General Agent for Illinois, 38 Michigan avenue, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents—$2,[illegible] year and all expenses paid. [illegible] male and female, in every county in the United States, to introduce a new [illegible] [illegible] WILSON, Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED—Agents—$150 per month to sell the celebrated COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE [illegible] [illegible] Address SECOMB & CO., Chicago, Ill., or [illegible] Principal Office, 3 Custom House Place [illegible]

Wanted—Situations.

WANTED—Situation—By a bookkeeper. Best of city references given as to ability, integrity, etc. Address [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—In a store, or other legitimate business, by a man of experience. Good penman. Will go to the country [illegible] Best city references. [illegible] a short time. Address [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—By a young man in some wholesale house [illegible] [illegible] Address "W," P. O. Box 1909.

WANTED—Situation—As clerk in a hotel. Has had several years' experience. [illegible] references. Address [illegible] Tribune office.

WANTED—Situation—As Gardener. A young man [illegible] practical experience in [illegible] [illegible] Address "F B" 116 Hubbard [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—As [illegible] man in a private family, by a young man [illegible] [illegible] Address D, [illegible] 135 State st.

WANTED—Situation—As Ager. [illegible] for 3 days. Box 1801, Chicago, P.O.

WANTED—Situation—By a young man who has been in the wholesale [illegible] [illegible] Has a large country acquaintance, [illegible] [illegible] Address "G B S" Tribune office.

WANTED—Situation—By a man thoroughly competent for the situation as bookkeeper in a wholesale house [illegible] [illegible] Address [illegible] [illegible] 1587.

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—A [illegible] of room suitable for a Doctor's office [illegible] South Side between State and LaSalle sts. [illegible] if desired. Address "Dentist," Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent—A [illegible] comfortable house of 6 or 8 rooms [illegible] [illegible] stating particulars. Satisfactory reference [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—A [illegible] near the Post Office, to sell [illegible] purchase [illegible] Address P. O. Drawer 6116.

WANTED—To Rent—A [illegible] class dwelling house, for one or two [illegible] [illegible] avenues between Peck Court and 16th street [illegible] the rent in advance, for a desirable [illegible] furnished. Address P. O. Box 5907, Chicago.

Boarding—Wanted.

BOARDING—Wanted—[illegible] unfurnished rooms in South Division [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Tribune office.

BOARDING—Wanted—[illegible] families wishing to take a young [illegible] boarders for the spring and summer [illegible] [illegible] Address CARLTON, Tribune office [illegible] Drawer 6283. Those unable to give [illegible] need not apply.

Boarding.

BOARDING—One nice room [illegible] first-class accommodations [illegible] Apply at No. 397 Michigan street [illegible]

BOARDING—Good rooms [illegible] excellent board, may be had at [illegible] No. 3, 89 Monroe street. Day boarders [illegible] Modified.

BOARDING—Good board [illegible] the day or week by calling at [illegible]

BOARDING—Two gentlemen [illegible] find pleasant furnished rooms and [illegible] board at 115 State-st. Also, a few day [illegible]

BOARDING—A gentleman [illegible] wife desiring a pleasant home with a [illegible] in a house with modern improvements [illegible] such by addressing "A F," Tribune Office.

BOARDING—One room to [illegible] with board, suitable for a young [illegible] 74 Jackson st., two blocks from the Post [illegible]

BOARDING—A number of [illegible] boarders can be accommodated at the [illegible] class boarding house, No. 112 Adams st.

BOARDING—Five or six [illegible] men can be accommodated with board [illegible] [illegible] at 38 Franklin st., between Lake and Randolph. Also, a few day boarders.

BOARDING—To rent with [illegible] a furnished room, suitable for a [illegible] wife or two single gentlemen, at 239 [illegible] references required.

BOARDING—Good board [illegible] comfortable rooms at 276 South Clark [illegible] and $5.50 per week. Day boarders [illegible] $1 to $1 per week. JULIUS BIGHOLZ.

To Rent.

TO RENT—Furnished A[illegible] A front parlor and bedroom [illegible] South Clark street, [illegible] [illegible]

TO RENT—Three Rooms [illegible] nished or unfurnished. House [illegible] [illegible] M. W. P., Tribune Office.

TO RENT—In a private [illegible] one front bedroom for two gentlemen [illegible] Address P. O. Box 126.

TO RENT—A large front [illegible] suitable for three or four gentlemen [illegible] 84 South Jefferson st.

TO RENT—A few very de[illegible] Offices in Strom's Exchange Block [illegible] SMITH & NIXON.

TO RENT—Hyde, Leather [illegible] Commission Stand, Nos. 39 & 41 [illegible] Also, office and lodging rooms in [illegible] McCormick's Building. Inquire of [illegible] [illegible] of C. A. SPRING.

TO RENT—One or two of the [illegible] three story and basement [illegible] Carroll street, two blocks north [illegible] [illegible] Real Estate Office of BAIRD & BRADLEY, Lake and LaSalle streets.

TO RENT—A genteel house [illegible] rooms. Furniture for sale. [illegible] [illegible] Inquire on the premises, No. 1030 Wabash [illegible]

TO RENT—A brick house, [illegible] stories and basement, [illegible] provements, and stable. [illegible] [illegible] HUNT & SONS, 84 Lake st.

TO RENT—A store in St. [illegible] That large store in the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Address DAVID NICHOLSON [illegible]

TO RENT—2, 3 and 7th floor [illegible] Lake street. Possession given [illegible] quire on the premises.

TO RENT—Having determined to make a change in our business [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

TO RENT—Part of [illegible] [illegible]

TO RENT—First-class Dock [illegible] city, by JOHN [illegible] [illegible]

Found.

FOUND—On the Lake shore [illegible] the City Cemetery, a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Apply at [illegible] [illegible]

SEVENTH PAGE.

Chicago Tribune.
SUPPLEMENT.

Warrant No. 464 South—Continued.
School Section Addition to Chicago.

Names and description.	Lot	Blk	Am't judg't.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

Chicago, March 5, A. D. 1866.

A. H. HEALD, City Collector.

Warrant No. 467 South.

State of Illinois, county of Cook, city of Chicago, ss.

By virtue of [illegible] process issued out of the Superior Court of Chicago, under the seal of said court dated the twenty-sixth day of February, A. D. 1866 [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

between Randolph [illegible] on Tuesday [illegible] D. 1866, at the [illegible] in the council chamber of the city of Chicago, [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A first-class Cook. [illegible]

WANTED—$200 a Month made [illegible]

WANTED—To sell a drug store. Address "FRANK," Box 1498. [illegible]

WANTED—Furnished rooms, by [illegible]

WANTED—A young man with [illegible]

WANTED—A good platform [illegible]

WANTED—Honey, Honey, ! ! [illegible]

WANTED—All persons looking [illegible]

WANTED—Immediately, 50 men [illegible]

WANTED—Bookkeepers, clerks, [illegible]

WANTED—Empty Carbon Oil [illegible]

WANTED—Sealed circulars for [illegible]

WANTED—Boarders—A limited [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—500 to [illegible]

WANTED—By a young miss, [illegible]

WANTED—A new or second- [illegible]

WANTED—A 25 to 30 horse- [illegible]

WANTED—$5,000 a year. Can- [illegible]

WANTED—To Watchmakers. [illegible]

WANTED—To sell the best band [illegible]

WANTED—$1500 per year. We [illegible]

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—Agents, for the [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—$5 to [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—For [illegible] STANDARD HISTORY OF THE WAR [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—Male [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—For [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—$175 [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—$150 [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—For [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—500 to [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—Be [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—The [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—$2,000 [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—$150 [illegible]

Wanted—Situations.

WANTED—Situation—By [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—[illegible]

WANTED—Situation—By [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—[illegible]

WANTED—Situation—A [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—Asco [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—As [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—By [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—By [illegible]

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Dry Good Store in [illegible]

FOR SALE—An old and well es- [illegible]

FOR SALE—Just arrived from [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Saloon on Dear- [illegible]

FOR SALE—A first-class commis- [illegible]

FOR SALE—Two first-class pro- [illegible]

FOR SALE—The largest and best [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Grocery on Blue [illegible]

FOR SALE—Restaurant, No. 47 [illegible]

FOR SALE—Hotel, lease and fur- [illegible]

FOR SALE—On Kinzie street, [illegible]

FOR SALE—At a Bargain. A [illegible]

FOR SALE—Cleveland Petro- [illegible]

FOR SALE—Saloon No. 40 South [illegible]

FOR SALE—25,000 feet [illegible]

FOR SALE—$1,200—One-half [illegible]

FOR SALE—Or Rent—A Distil- [illegible]

FOR SALE—Two Cows, which [illegible]

FOR SALE—At a bargain, build- [illegible]

FOR SALE—Steam Engines—A [illegible]

FOR SALE—A well established [illegible]

FOR SALE—Steam Engines. One [illegible]

FOR SALE—750, selected Store [illegible]

FOR SALE—New Osage Orange [illegible]

FOR SALE—Mill Feed—We will [illegible]

FOR SALE—Portable Engines. [illegible]

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—A [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—[illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—A [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—A [illegible]

Boarding—Wanted.

BOARDING—Wanted—[illegible]

BOARDING—Wanted—Private [illegible]

Boarding.

BOARDING—One nice room, [illegible]

BOARDING—Good rooms, [illegible]

BOARDING—Good boarding [illegible]

BOARDING—Two gentlemen [illegible]

BOARDING—A gentleman [illegible]

BOARDING—One room so [illegible]

BOARDING—A number of [illegible]

BOARDING—Five or six gen- [illegible]

BOARDING—To rent with board [illegible]

BOARDING—Good board [illegible]

To Rent.

TO RENT—Furnished Apa- [illegible]

TO RENT—Three Rooms, [illegible]

TO RENT—In a private fam- [illegible]

TO RENT—A large front [illegible]

TO RENT—A few very desir- [illegible]

TO RENT—Hyde, Leather [illegible]

TO RENT—One or two of the [illegible]

TO RENT—A genteel house [illegible]

TO RENT—A brick house, [illegible]

TO RENT—A store in St. L[illegible]

TO RENT—2, 3 and 7th floors [illegible]

TO RENT—Having deter- [illegible]

TO RENT—Part of [illegible]

TO RENT—First-class Dock [illegible]

Wanted—Male Help.

WANTED—35 hands for a Plan- [illegible]

WANTED—Young men of good [illegible]

WANTED—Gardener. A man [illegible]

WANTED—A Commercial Trav- [illegible]

WANTED—Salesman—By a [illegible]

WANTED—Bookbinder. A good [illegible]

WANTED—Woodworkers—One [illegible]

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—A young girl to take [illegible]

WANTED—A wet nurse. [illegible]

Personal.

PERSONAL—See yourself as [illegible]

Found.

FOUND—On the Lake shore [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

SUPPLEMENT.

Warrant No. 464 South—Continued.
[illegible] Section Addition to Chicago.

Names and description.	Lot.	Blk.	Am't judg't. dols cts
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Payment may be made to the City Collector, at his office, at any time before said day of sale.
A. H. HEALD, City Collector.
Chicago, March 5, A. D., 1866.

Warrant No. 465 South.

State of Illinois, county of Cook, city of Chicago.

By virtue of legal process issued out of the Superior court of Chicago, under the seal of said court, dated the twenty-sixth day of February, A. D. 1866, upon a judgment rendered by said court, at the February term thereof, A. D. 1866, in favor of the city of Chicago, upon warrant No. 465 south, for the opening of a street, to be called Thirteenth street, running eastwardly from State street to the lands of the Illinois Central railroad company, I shall, on Tuesday, the twentieth day of March, A. D. 1866, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in the council chamber of the court house in said city of Chicago, (unless payment be made before that day,) expose for public sale, to satisfy the judgments rendered thereon respectively, the lands, lots, sub-lots, pieces and parcels of land mentioned and contained in the following list of delinquent lands, lots, and other parcels of real estate in said city of Chicago, upon which the said assessment remains due and unpaid. The amount of the judgment upon each separate piece or parcel of real estate is stated in said list, together with the names of the respective owners thereof, so far as the name is known.

Assessor's 2d Division of E. fraction N. E. ¼ of Sec. 21, T. 39 N., R. 14 E.

Names and description.	Lot.	Blk.	am't judg't dols cts
Wilder	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eddy, n hf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Colburn, s hf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stoneham	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible] Sub'n in E. fract. N. E. ¼ Sec. 21, T. 39 N., R. 14 E.

Payment may be made to the city collector, at his office, at any time before said day of sale.
A. H. HEALD, city collector.
Chicago, March 5, A. D. 1866.

Warrant No. 466 South.

State of Illinois, county of Cook, city of Chicago, ss.

By virtue of legal process issued out of the Superior court of Chicago, under the seal of said court, dated the twenty-sixth day of February, A. D. 1866, upon a judgment rendered by said court, at the February term thereof, A. D. 1866, in favor of the city of Chicago, upon warrant No. 466 south, for the extension of Third avenue [illegible]

Warrant No. 467 South.

State of Illinois, county of Cook, city of Chicago, ss.

[illegible]

Fractional Section 15, addition to Chicago.

Names and description.	S Lot	Lot.	Blk.	Am't jdg't dols cts
Hall, e 85 ft of s ½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
H O Maiker, s ½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Universalist church, e 180 ft	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J E Otis, w 80 ft	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Smith, w ½ of w 35 ft	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lyman, n ½ of w 160 ft of	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FORT DEARBORN ADDITION TO CHICAGO.

Names and description.	S Lot.	Lot.	Blk.	Am't jdg't dols cts
Hutter,	[illegible]	[illegible]	14	[illegible]
do	[illegible]	[illegible]	14	[illegible]

Payment may be made to the city collector at his office, at any time before said day of sale.
A. H. HEALD, city collector.
Chicago, March 5th, A. D. 1866.

Warrant No. 466 South.

State of Illinois, county of Cook, city of Chicago, ss.

By virtue of legal process issued out of the Superior court of Chicago, under the seal of said court, dated the twenty-sixth day of February, A. D. 1866, upon a judgment rendered by said court, at the February term thereof, A. D. 1866, in favor of the city of Chicago, upon Warrant No. 466 South, for grading and planking Couch Place, block 39, original town of Chicago, I shall, on Tuesday, the twentieth day of March, A. D. 1866, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in the council chamber of the court-house in said city of Chicago, (unless payment be made before that day,) expose for public sale, to satisfy the judgments rendered thereon respectively, the lands, lots, sub-lots, pieces and parcels of land mentioned and contained in the following list of delinquent lands, lots, and other parcels of real estate in said city of Chicago, upon which the said assessment remains due and unpaid. The amount of the judgment upon each separate piece or parcel of real estate is stated in said list, together with the names of the respective owners thereof, so far as the name is known.

Original Town of Chicago.

Names and description.	Lot	Blk	Am't jud't dols cts
A Lloyd,	8	32	[illegible]

Payments may be made to the city collector, at his office, at any time before said day of sale.
A. H. HEALD, city collector.
Chicago, March 5th, A. D. 1866.

Warrant No. 2d North.

State of Illinois, county of Cook, city of Chicago, ss.

By virtue of legal process issued out of the Superior Court of Chicago, under the seal of said court, dated the 26th day of February, A. D. 1866, upon a judgment rendered by said court, at the February term thereof, A. D. 1866, in favor of the city of Chicago, upon warrant No. [illegible] north, for the construction of a sidewalk [illegible] street and Wolcott street, I shall, on Tuesday, the twentieth day of March, A. D. 1866, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in the Council Chamber of the Court House in said city of Chicago, (unless payment be made before that day,) expose for public sale, to satisfy the judgments rendered thereon respectively, the lands, lots, sub-lots, pieces and parcels of land mentioned and contained in the following list of delinquent lands, lots and other parcels of real estate in said city of Chicago, upon which the said assessment remains due and unpaid. The amount of the judgment upon each separate piece or parcel of real estate is stated in said list, together with the names of the respective owners thereof, so far as the name is known.

Bushnell's Addition.

Names.	Sub-lot.	Lot.	Blk.	Am't jdg't dols cts
Julian Magill	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C B Larabee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Payment may be made to the City Collector, at his office, at any time before said day of sale.
A. H. HEALD, City Collector.
Chicago, March 5, A. D. 1866.

Warrant No. 220 North.

State of Illinois, county of Cook, city of Chicago, ss.

By virtue of legal process issued out of the Superior court of Chicago, under the seal of said court, dated the twenty-sixth day of February, A. D. 1866, upon a judgment rendered by said court, at the February term thereof, A. D. 1866, in favor of the city of Chicago, upon warrant No. 220 North, for the construction of a sidewalk on the east side of Elston road between North avenue and Wabansia avenue, I shall, on Tuesday, the twentieth day of March, A. D. 1866, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in the council chamber of the court house in said city of Chicago, (unless payment be made before that day,) expose for public sale, to satisfy the judgments rendered thereon respectively, the lands, lots, sub-lots, pieces and parcels of land mentioned and contained in the following list of delinquent lands, lots and other parcels of real estate in said city of Chicago, upon which the said assessment remains due and unpaid. The amount of the judgment upon each separate piece or parcel of real estate is stated in said list, together with the names of the respective owners thereof, so far as the name is known.

SHEFFIELD'S ADDITION.

Names and description.	S Lot	Lot	Blk	Am't jdg't dols cts
R. A. Tucker,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dan Boylan,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
W. Noll, n ½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Payment may be made to the city collector, at his office, at any time before said day of sale.
A. H. HEALD, city collector.
Chicago, March 5, A. D., 1866.

Warrant No. 222 North.

State of Illinois, county of Cook, city of Chicago, ss.

[illegible]

BUTTERFIELD'S ADDITION.

Payment may be made to the city collector, at his office, at any time before said day of sale.
A. H. HEALD, city collector.
Chicago, March 5, A. D., 1866.

Warrant No. 222 North.

State of Illinois, county of Cook, city of Chicago, ss.

[illegible]

Butterfield's Addition to Chicago.

Names and description.	S Lot.	Blk.	Am't judg dols cts
F A Cowells,	[illegible]	[illegible]	14 14

Payment may be made to the city collector, at his office, at any time before said day of sale.
A. H. HEALD, city collector.
Chicago, March 5, A. D. 1866.

Warrant No. 223 North.

State of Illinois, county of Cook, city of Chicago, ss.

[illegible]

Butterfield's Addition to Chicago.

Payment may be made to the city collector, at his office, at any time before said day of sale.
A. H. HEALD, city collector.
Chicago, March 5, A. D. 1866.

Warrant No. 227 North.

State of Illinois, county of Cook, city of Chicago, ss.

[illegible]

BRONSON'S ADDITION.

Names and description.	S Lot	Lot	Blk	Am't jdg't dols cts
W Miller	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
W Piltch	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Adam Beerl	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J F Starr	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Goodkins, Thomas & Roberts	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
A Tatenson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Henry Kaecken	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ogden, Fleetwood & Co	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mary Tuhsile	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ogden Fleetwood & Co	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
James Garrett	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Bronson's Addition—Continued.

[illegible]

NORTH ADDITION TO CHICAGO.

Names and description.	S. Lot.	Lot.	Blk.	Am't jdg't dols cts
Jas Burke, s hf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
F Conda	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
B T Henry,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mary Gibbons,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
John Schmidt,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
John Norton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ogden & Co	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Sheffield's Addition to Chicago.

Names and description.	Lot.	Blk.	Am't jdg't dols cts
C Woltz,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
H F Waite,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
John Wright,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mrs Warren,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Conrad Hubner,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elizabeth Gelb,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
A Lawer,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
John Kracke,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ogden & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Scott's Subdivision of W qr, Block 1.

Names and description.	Lot.	Blk.	Am't jdg't dols cts
J McFarlin,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
F Carney,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fred Kaston,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elizabeth Gelb,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
E Prussing,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J F Stafford,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
P Stanton,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Caroline Goodrich,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J F Stafford,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
John Forsythe,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joseph Cutts	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
W. Lord	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
John Forsyth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Butterfield's Addition to Chicago—Continued.

Names and description.	S Lot.	Lot.	Blk.	Am't jdg't dols cts
W. B. Johnston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C K Richardson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
O W Tucker	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
W Tucker	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ogden & Co	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
H C Kelly	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Julia Ebert	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J W Thompson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J W & G Kline	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
E Prussing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Elston's Addition to Chicago.

Names and description.	Lot.	Blk.	Am't jdg't dols cts
Ogden & Co	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Payment may be made to the city collector, at his office, at any time before said day of sale.
A. H. HEALD, city collector.
Chicago, March 5, A. D. 1866.

Warrant No. 229 North.

State of Illinois, county of Cook, city of Chicago, ss.

By virtue of legal process issued out of the Superior court of Chicago, under the seal of said court, dated the twenty-sixth day of February, A. D. 1866, upon a judgment rendered by said court, at the February term thereof, A. D. 1866, in favor of the city of Chicago, upon warrant No. 229 north, for the curbing, filling and paving with wooden block pavement, Wolcott street, from Kinzie street to Michigan street, I shall, on Tuesday, the twentieth day of March, A. D. 1866, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in the council chamber of the court house in said city of Chicago, (unless payment be made before that day,) expose for public sale, to satisfy the judgments rendered thereon respectively, the lands, lots, sub-lots, pieces and parcels of land mentioned in the following list of delinquent lands, lots, and other parcels of real estate in said city of Chicago, upon which the said assessment remains due and unpaid. The amount of the judgment upon each separate piece or parcel of real estate is stated in said list, together with the names of the respective owners thereof, so far as the name is known.

Kinzie's addition to Chicago.

Names and description	Lot.	Blk.	Am't jdg't. dols cts
Wm Turner N ½	1	3	[illegible]
R L Turner	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C H Haygood	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J H Kinzie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Payment may be made to the city collector, at his office, at any time before said day of sale.
A. H. HEALD, city collector.
Chicago, March 5, A. D. 1866.

Warrant No. 230 North.

State of Illinois, county of Cook, city of Chicago, ss.

[illegible]

Canal Trustees Subdvn of S Fract., sec. 3, T 39, N. R. 14, E.

Names & Description.	S Lot.	Lot.	Blk.	Am't jdg't dols cts
F Schauer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
E Bauer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
E E Collins	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
W P Gray	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
L Williams	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J Oleson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joseph Johnston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Conrad Kerf, w ½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Payment may be made to the city collector, at his office, at any time before said day of sale.
A. H. HEALD, city collector.
Chicago, March 5, A. D. 1866.

Warrant No. 231 North

State of Illinois, county of Cook, city of Chicago, ss.

By virtue of legal process issued out of the Superior court of Chicago, under the seal of said court, dated the twenty-sixth day of February, A. D. 1866, upon a judgment rendered by said court, at the February term thereof, A. D. 1866, in favor of the city of Chicago, upon warrant No. 231 north, for the extension of Vine street [illegible] I shall, on Tuesday, the twentieth day of March, A. D. 1866, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in the council chamber of the court house in said city of Chicago, (unless payment be made before that day,) expose for public sale, to satisfy the judgments rendered thereon respectively, the lands, lots, sub-lots, pieces and parcels of land mentioned and contained in the following list of delinquent lands, lots and other parcels of real estate in said city of Chicago, upon which the said assessment remains due and unpaid. The amount of the judgment upon each separate piece or parcel of real estate is stated in said list, together with the names of the respective owners thereof, so far as the name is known.

Sheffield's Addition to Chicago.

Names and description.	S. Lot.	Lot.	Blk.	Am't jdg't dols cts
William Lill, w ½	[illegible]	1	1	[illegible]
B Anderson	11	[illegible]	1	[illegible]
H F Waite	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	[illegible]
do	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	[illegible]
do	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	[illegible]
do	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	[illegible]
Mrs Warren	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	[illegible]

Payment may be made to the city collector, at his office, at any time before said day of sale.
A. H. HEALD, city collector.
Chicago, March 5, A. D. 1866.

Warrant No. 231 North.

State of Illinois, county of Cook, city of Chicago, ss.

[illegible]

Wolcott's Addition to Chicago.

Names and description.	Lot.	Blk.	Am't jdg't dols cts
R L Turner, e ½	[illegible]	1	[illegible]
John Turner, e ½	[illegible]	1	[illegible]
Wm Turner	[illegible]	1	[illegible]
A Carter, e ½	[illegible]	1	[illegible]
P & J Mooney	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
W S Johnson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake and Brown	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
G H Elting, e ½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Kinzie's Addition to Chicago.

Names and description	Lot	Blk	Am't judg dols cts
Wm Turner, n ½	1	3	[illegible]
C H Haggood, w ½	[illegible]	4	[illegible]
J H Kinzie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
City of Chicago, e ½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Payment may be made to the city collector, at his office, at any time before said day of sale.
A. H. HEALD, city collector.
Chicago, March 5, A. D. 1866.

Warrant No. 232 North.

State of Illinois, county of Cook, city of Chicago, ss.

By virtue of legal process issued out of the Superior court of Chicago, under the seal of said court, dated the twenty-sixth day of February, A. D. 1866, upon a judgment rendered by said court, at the February term thereof, A. D. 1866, in favor of the city of Chicago, upon Warrant No. 232 North, for curbing and filling Erie street, from Clark st. to LaSalle street, I shall, on Tuesday, the twentieth day of March, A. D. 1866, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in the council chamber of the court house in said city of Chicago, (unless payment be made before that day,) expose for public sale, to satisfy the judgments rendered thereon respectively, the lands, lots, sub-lots, pieces and parcels of land mentioned and contained in the following list of delinquent lands, and other parcels of real estate in said city of Chicago, upon which the said assessment remains due and unpaid. [illegible]

Wolcott's Addition.

Names and description.	Lot.	Blk.	Am't judg dols cts
George Armour w ½ ft	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Payment may be made to the city collector, at his office, at any time before said day of sale.
A. H. HEALD, city collector.
Chicago, March 5, A. D. 1866.

Warrant No. 234 North.

State of Illinois, county of Cook, city of Chicago, ss.

[illegible]

Original Town.

Names and description.	S. Lot.	Lot.	Blk.	Am't judg't dols cts
W L Newberry	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
H Davis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J Wright	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Payment may be made to the city collector, at his office, at any time before said day of sale.
A. H. HEALD, city collector.
Chicago, March 5, A. D. 1866.

Warrant No. 235 North.

State of Illinois, county of Cook, city of Chicago, ss.

By virtue of legal process issued out of the Superior court of Chicago, under the seal of said court, dated the twenty-sixth day of February, A. D. 1866, upon a judgment rendered by said court, at the February term thereof, A. D. 1866, in favor of the city of Chicago, upon Warrant No. 235 North, for graveling North Clark street, from North avenue to its intersection with North Wells street, I shall, on Tuesday, the twentieth day of March, A. D. 1866, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in the council chamber of the court house in said city of Chicago, (unless payment be made before that day,) expose for public sale, to satisfy the judgments rendered respectively, the lands, lots, sub-lots, pieces and parcels of land mentioned and contained in the following list of delinquent lands, lots, and other parcels of real estate in said city of Chicago, upon which the said assessment remains due and unpaid. The amount of the judgment upon each separate piece or parcel of real estate is stated in said list, together with the names of the respective owners thereof, so far as the name is known.

Canal Trustees' Subdivision part of S E ¼ Sec 33, T 40, N R 14 E.

Names and description.	Blk.	Am't judg dols cts
Wm Lill	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iva Jude, that part of s e qr of s e qr sec 33, 40 14, lying west of LaSalle street	[illegible]	[illegible]

Payment may be made to the city collector, at his office, at any time before said day of sale.
A. H. HEALD, city collector.
Chicago, March 5, A. D. 1866.

Warrant No. 236 North.

State of Illinois, county of Cook, city of Chicago, ss.

By virtue of legal process issued out of the Superior court of Chicago, under the seal of said court, dated the twenty-sixth day of February, A. D. 1866, upon a judgment rendered by said court at the February term thereof, A. D. 1866, in favor of the city of Chicago, upon Warrant No. 236 North for planking alley in block 3, Wolcott's Addition to Chicago. I shall, on Tuesday, the twentieth day of March, A. D. 1866, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in the council chamber of the court house in said city of Chicago, (unless payment be made before that day,) expose for public sale, to satisfy the judgments rendered thereon respectively the lands, lots, sub-lots, pieces and parcels of land mentioned and contained in the following list of delinquent lands, lots, and other parcels of real estate in said city of Chicago, upon which the said assessment remains due and unpaid. The amount of the judgment upon each separate piece or parcel of real estate is stated in said list, together with the names of the respective owners thereof, so far as the name is known.

WOLCOTT'S ADDITION TO CHICAGO.

Names and description.	Lot.	Block.	Am't judg dols cts
H E Sheldon, e ½	7	3	[illegible]
N Christeen, w ½	7	3	[illegible]
James Egan,	11	3	[illegible]
Mark Skinner,	[illegible]	3	[illegible]
Geo Ring, w ½	[illegible]	3	[illegible]
T L Wiley,	14	3	[illegible]
R Meadowcraft, s 30 ft	15&16	3	[illegible]

Payment may be made to the city collector, at his office at any time before said day of sale.
A. H. HEALD, city collector.
Chicago, March 5th, A. D., 1866.

Warrant No. 237 North.

State of Illinois, county of Cook, city of Chicago, ss.

[illegible]

Wolcott's Addition to Chicago.

Names and description.	Lot	Blk	Am't judg't dols cts
A J Brown, (Agt.)	[illegible]	11	[illegible]
D C Eddy,	[illegible]	11	[illegible]
G Foreman, w ½	[illegible]	11	[illegible]
W Keegan, e 25 ft	[illegible]	11	[illegible]
John Haley,	[illegible]	11	[illegible]
J Santa,	[illegible]	11	[illegible]
Maria Adams,	[illegible]	11	[illegible]
A Poncelet, w ½	[illegible]	11	[illegible]

Payment may be made to the city collector, at his office, at any time before said day of sale.
A. H. HEALD, city collector.
Chicago, March 5th, A. D., 1866.

Warrant No. 238 North.

State of Illinois, county of Cook, city of Chicago, ss.

[illegible]

Wolcott's Addition.

Names and description.	Lot.	Blk.	Am't judg't dols cts
T Finley, w 30 ft	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Abe Fogarty	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
James Hughes	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J Murray	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barney Mathews	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J Campbell	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
S Kosner	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Payment may be made to the city collector, at his office, at any time before said day of sale.
A. H. HEALD, city collector.
Chicago, March 5, A. D. 1866.

Warrant No. 239 North.

State of Illinois county of Cook, city of Chicago.

By virtue of legal process issued out of the Superior court of Chicago, under the seal of said court, dated the twenty-sixth day of February, A. D. 1866, upon a judgment rendered by said court at the February term thereof, A. D. 1866, in favor of the city of Chicago, upon Warrant No. 239 North, for filling, grading, and planking Alleys in Block 12, Butler, Wright & Webster's Addition to Chicago, I shall, on Tuesday, the twentieth day of March, A. D. 1866, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in the council chamber of the court house in said city of Chicago, (unless payment be made before that day,) expose for public sale, to satisfy the judgment rendered thereon respectively, the lands, lots, sub-lots pieces and parcels of land mentioned and contained in the following list of delinquent lands, lots, and other parcels of real estate in said city of Chicago, upon which the said assessment remains due and unpaid. The amount of the judgment upon each separate piece or parcel of real estate is stated in said list, together with the names of the respective owners thereof, so far as the name is known.

Butler, Wright & Webster's Addition.

Names and description.	Lot	Blk.	Am't judg't. Dol. cts
Ash. Carter,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Geo. Ward,	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
Jas. Johnson,	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
Mrs. Abramson,	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
N. P. Lobert,	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
Van H. Higgins,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
M. Guire (E. Chanery)	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
T. Dather,	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
Van H. Higgins,	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
E. Jordan,	[illegible]	do	[illegible]

Payment may be made to the city collector, at his office, at any time before said day of sale.
A. H. HEALD, city collector.
Chicago, March 5, A. D., 1866.

Warrant No. 240 North.

State of Illinois, county of Cook, city of Chicago, ss.

By virtue of legal process issued out of the Superior court of Chicago, under the seal of said court, dated the twenty-sixth day of February, A. D., 1866, upon a judgment rendered by said court, at the February term thereof, A. D. 1866, in favor of the city of Chicago, upon Warrant No. 240 North, for the erection of lamp posts on Oak street between Wells and LaSalle streets, I shall, on Tuesday, the twentieth day of March, A. D., 1866, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon in the council chamber of the court house in said city of Chicago, (unless payment be made before that day,) expose for public sale, to satisfy the judgments rendered thereon respectively, the lands, lots, sub-lots, pieces and parcels of land mentioned and contained in the following list of delinquent lands, lots and other parcels of real estate in said city of Chicago, upon which the said assessment remains due and unpaid. The amount of the judgment upon each separate piece or parcel of real estate is stated in said list, together with the names of the respective owners thereof, so far as the name is known.

Johnston, Roberts and Starr's Addition.

Names and description	Lot	Blk.	Am't judg't. dols cts
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
H. Myers, n 25 ft	1	17	[illegible]

Bushnell's Addition.

Names and description	Lot	Blk.	Am't judg't. dols cts.
[illegible]	1	13	[illegible]

Payment may be made to the city collector, at his office, at any time before said day of sale.
A. H. HEALD, city collector.
Chicago, March 5, A. D., 1866.

Warrant No. 241 North.

State of Illinois, county of Cook, city of Chicago, ss.

[illegible]

WOLCOTT'S ADDITION TO CHICAGO.

Names and description	Lot	Blk	Am't judg dols cts
Jacob Arnold	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J Elavick	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
F Kohlhammer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
John Langheurick	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Payment may be made to the city collector, at his office, at any time before said day of sale.
A. H. HEALD, city collector.
Chicago, March 5th, A. D. 1866.

Warrant No. 242 North.

State of Illinois, county of Cook, city of Chicago, ss.

[illegible]

Wolcott's Addition to Chicago.

Names and description.	Lot.	Blk.	Am't judg't dols cts
Mary H Ives	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hart Keisler	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Payment may be made to the city collector, at his office, at any time before said day of sale.
A. H. HEALD, city collector.
Chicago, March 5, A. D. 1866.

Warrant No. 244 North.

State of Illinois, county of Cook, city of Chicago, ss.

[illegible]

Newberry's Addition to Chicago.

Names and description.	Lot.	B'k.	Am't judg't. dols cts
J Clarke ex e 5 ft	13	7	[illegible]
G & S Hanie's	9	8	[illegible]
do	10	8	[illegible]

Payment may be made to the city collector, at his office, at any time before said day of sale.
A. H. HEALD, city collector.
Chicago, March 5, A. D. 1866.

Warrant No. 245 North.

State of Illinois, county of Cook, city of Chicago, ss.

By virtue of legal process issued out of the Superior court of Chicago, under the seal of said court, dated the twenty-sixth day of February, A. D. 1866, upon a judgment rendered by said court at the February term thereof, A. D. 1866, in favor of the city of Chicago, upon Warrant No. 245 North, for filling a pond near Grand Haven Slip, in block 2, Stone's Sub-division of Astor's Addition to Chicago. I shall, on Tuesday, the twentieth day of March, A. D. 1866, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in the council chamber of the court house in said city of Chicago, (unless payment be made before that day) expose for public sale, to satisfy the judgments thereon respectively, the lands, lots, sub-lots, pieces and parcels of land mentioned and contained in the following list of delinquent lands, lots and other parcels of real estate in said city of Chicago, upon which the said assessment remains due and unpaid. The amount of the judgment upon each separate piece or parcel of real estate is stated in said list, together with the names of the respective owners thereof, so far as the name is known.

Stone's Sub-division of Astor's Addition to Chicago.

Names and description	Lot.	Blk.	Am't jdg't dols cts
H O Stone.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
M Bliss	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
E Sturgis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Payment may be made to the city collector, at his office, at any time before said day of sale.
A. H. HEALD, city collector.
Chicago, March 5, A. D. 1866.

Warrant No. 2, North and South.

State of Illinois, county of Cook, city of Chicago, ss.

By virtue of legal process issued out of the Superior court of Chicago, under the seal of said court, dated the twenty-sixth day of February, A. D. 1866, upon a judgment rendered by said court, at the February term thereof, A. D., 1866, in favor of the city of Chicago, upon warrant No. 2, north and south, for construction of private drains on Michigan street, between State and Clark streets, and on Dearborn street, between Madison and Monroe streets, I shall, on Tuesday, the twentieth day of March, A. D. 1866, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in the council chamber of the court house in said city of Chicago, (unless payment be made before that day,) expose for public sale, to satisfy the judgments rendered thereon respectively, the lands, lots, sub-lots, pieces and parcels of land mentioned and contained in the following list of delinquent lands, lots, and other parcels of real estate in said city of Chicago, upon which the said assessment remains due and unpaid. The amount of the judgment upon each separate piece or parcel of real estate is stated in said list, together with the names of the respective owners thereof, so far as the name is known.

Wolcott's Addition to Chicago.

Names and description.	Lot	Blk	Am't judg't dols cts
A Price,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Kinzie's Addition to Chicago.

Names and description	Lot	Blk	Am't judg dols cts
Catherine Portman, w hf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Payment may be made to the city collector, at his office, at any time before said day of sale.
A. H. HEALD, city collector.
Chicago, March 5, A. D. 1866.

Warrant No. 546 West.

State of Illinois, county of Cook, city of Chicago, ss.

[illegible]

Payment may be made to the city collector, at his office, at any time before said day of sale.
A. H. HEALD, city collector.
Chicago, March 5, A. D. 1866.

Warrant No. 547 West.

State of Illinois, county of Cook, city of Chicago, ss.

By virtue of legal process issued out of the Superior court of Chicago, under the seal of said court, dated the twenty-sixth day of February, A. D. 1866, upon a judgment rendered by said court, at the February term thereof, A. D. 1866, in favor of the city of Chicago, upon Warrant No. 547 West, for the extension of an alley to Lots one (1) and two (2), [illegible] I shall, on Tuesday, the twentieth day of March, A. D. 1866, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in the council chamber of the court house in said city of Chicago, (unless payment be made before that day,) expose for public sale, to satisfy the judgments rendered thereon respectively, the lands, lots, sub-lots, pieces and parcels of land mentioned and contained in the following list of delinquent lands, lots, and other parcels of real estate in said city of Chicago, upon which the said assessment remains due and unpaid. The amount of the judgment upon each separate piece or parcel of real estate is stated in said list, together with the names of the respective owners thereof, so far as the name is known.

Canal Trustees Subdivision of N W ¼ Sec 21, T 39, N R 14 E.

Names and description.	Lot.	Blk.	Am't judg't dols cts
Mrs Thomas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
V H Wildenberg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Payment may be made to the city collector, at his office, at any time before said day of sale.
A. H. HEALD, city collector.
Chicago, March 5, A. D. 1866.

Warrant No. 548 West.

State of Illinois, county of Cook, city of Chicago, ss.

By virtue of legal process issued out of the Superior court of Chicago, under the seal of said court, dated the twenty-sixth day of February, A. D. 1866, upon a judgment rendered by said court, at the February term thereof, A. D. 1866, in favor of the city of Chicago, upon Warrant No. 548 West, for the extension of the alley eighteen feet wide in the north half of Block 45 in the Canal Trustees' Subdivision of Section 7, T 39, N R 14 E, through the Assessor's Division of e hf of said Block 45 to Lincoln street, I shall, on Tuesday, the twentieth day of March, A. D. 1866, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in the council chamber of the court house in said city of Chicago, (unless payment be made before that day,) expose for public sale, to satisfy the judgments rendered thereon respectively, the lands, lots, sub-lots, pieces and parcels of land mentioned and contained in the following list of delinquent lands, lots, and other parcels of real estate in said city of Chicago, upon which the said assessment remains due and unpaid. The amount of the judgment upon each separate piece or parcel of real estate is stated in said list, together with the names of the respective owners thereof, so far as the name is known.

Canal Trustees' Subdiv'n of Sec 7, T 39, N R 14 E.

Names and description.	S Lot	Lot	Blk.	Am't jud't dols cts
E F Runyon	1	1	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	[illegible]	1	do	[illegible]
J H Anderson	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]

Payment may be made to the city collector, at his office, at any time before said day of sale.
A. H. HEALD, city collector.
Chicago, March 5, A. D. 1866.

Warrant No. 549 West.

State of Illinois, county of Cook, city of Chicago, ss.

[illegible]

SAWYER'S ADDITION TO CHICAGO.

Names and description.	Lot.	Blk.	Am't judg dols cts
M A & A I White	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Payment may be made to the city collector, at his office, at any time before said day of sale.
A. H. HEALD, city collector.
Chicago, March 5, A. D. 1866.

Warrant No. 550 West.

State of Illinois, county of Cook, city of Chicago, ss.

[illegible]

Names and description.	Lot.	Blk.	Am't judg dols cts
Lake & Brown	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Payment may be made to the city collector, at his office, at any time before said day of sale.
A. H. HEALD, city collector.
Chicago, March 5, A. D. 1866.

Warrant No. 554 West.

State of Illinois, county of Cook, city of Chicago, ss.

By virtue of legal process issued out of the Superior court of Chicago, under the seal of said court, dated the twenty-sixth day of February, A. D. 1866, upon a judgment rendered by said court, at the February term thereof, A. D. 1866, in favor of the city of Chicago, upon Warrant No. 554 West, for the construction of a sidewalk on both sides of West Twelfth street, between Canal street and the Chicago river, I shall, on Tuesday, the twentieth day of March, A. D. 1866, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in the council chamber of the court-house in said city of Chicago, (unless payment be made before that day,) expose for public sale, to satisfy the judgments rendered thereon respectively, the lands, lots, sub-lots, pieces and parcels of land mentioned and contained in the following list of delinquent lands, lots, and other parcels of real estate in said city of Chicago, upon which the said assessment remains due and unpaid. The amount of the judgment upon each separate piece or parcel of real estate is stated in said list, together with the names of the respective owners thereof, so far as the name is known.

SCHOOL SECTION ADDITION TO CHICAGO.

Names and description	Lot	Blk	Am't judg dols cts
J C W Ford,	18	61	[illegible]
do	19	61	[illegible]

Payment may be made to the city collector, at his office, at any time before said day of sale.
A. H. HEALD, city collector.
Chicago, March 5, A. D. 1866.

Warrant No. 555 West.

State of Illinois, county of Cook, city of Chicago, ss.

By virtue of legal process issued out of the Superior court of Chicago, under the seal of said court, dated the twenty-sixth day of February, A. D. 1866, upon a judgment rendered by said court, at the February term thereof, A. D. 1866, in favor of the city of Chicago, upon Warrant No. 555 West, for the construction of a sidewalk on both sides of Barber street, between Jefferson street and Halsted street, I shall, on Tuesday, the twentieth day of March, A. D. 1866, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in the council chamber of the court-house in said city of Chicago, (unless payment be made before that day,) expose for public sale, to satisfy the judgments rendered thereon respectively, the lands, lots, sub-lots, pieces and parcels of land mentioned and contained in the following list of delinquent lands, lots, and other parcels of real estate in said city of Chicago, upon which the said assessment remains due and unpaid. The amount of the judgment upon each separate piece or parcel of real estate is stated in said list, together with the names of the respective owners thereof, so far as the name is known.

Canal Trustees' Subdiv'n of N W ¼ Sec 21, T 39, N R 14 E.

Names and description.	S Lot.	Lot.	Blk	Am't judg't dols cts
C N Cook,	9	3	55	[illegible]
D I Flynn,	13	[illegible]	55	[illegible]
E M Brunna, w ½	4	[illegible]	56	[illegible]
S M Sullivan,	15	11,13,4	[illegible]	[illegible]
E McGeary,	16	do	56	[illegible]

Payment may be made to the city collector, at his office, at any time before said day of sale.
A. H. HEALD, city collector.
Chicago, March 5, A. D. 1866.

Warrant No. 557 West.

State of Illinois, county of Cook, city of Chicago, ss.

[illegible]

School Section Addition to Chicago.

Names and description	Lot	Blk	Am't judg dols cts
J H Parker,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Canal Trustees' Subdivision of N W ¼ Sec 21, T 39 N R 14 E

Names and description	S lot	Lot	Blk	Am't judg dols cts
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Payment may be made to the city collector, at his office, at any time before said day of sale.
A. H. HEALD, city collector.
Chicago, March 5, A. D 1866.

Warrant No. 559 West.

State of Illinois, county of Cook, city of Chicago, ss.

By virtue of legal process issued out of the Superior court of Chicago, under the seal of said court, dated the twenty-sixth day of February, A. D. 1866, upon a judgment rendered by said court, at the February term thereof, A. D. 1866, in favor of the city of Chicago, upon warrant No. 559 West, for the construction of a sidewalk on the west side of Blue Island avenue, [illegible] I shall, on the twentieth day of March, A. D. 1866, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in the council chamber of the court house in said city of Chicago, (unless payment be made before that day,) expose for public sale, to satisfy the judgments rendered thereon respectively, the lands, lots, sub-lots, pieces and parcels of land mentioned and contained in the following list of delinquent lands, lots, and other parcels of real estate in said city of Chicago, upon which the said assessment remains due and unpaid. The amount of the judgment upon each separate piece or parcel of real estate is stated in said list, together with the names of the owners thereof, so far as the name is known.

Sampson & Green's Addition to Chicago.

Names and description	Lot	Blk	Am't judg dols cts
[illegible]	[illegible]	9	[illegible]
E E Fisk	[illegible]	9	[illegible]
do	[illegible]	9	[illegible]

Payment may be made to the city collector, at his office, at any time before said day of sale.
A. H. HEALD, city collector.
Chicago, March 5, A. D. 1866.

Warrant No. 562 West.

State of Illinois, county of Cook, city of Chicago, ss.

[illegible]

Duncan's Addition to Chicago.

Names and description	Lot	Blk	Am't judg dols cts
O Sherman,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Payment may be made to the city collector, at his office, at any time before said day of sale.
A. H. HEALD, city collector.
Chicago, March 5, A. D. 1866.

Warrant No. 563 West.

State of Illinois, county of Cook, city of Chicago, ss.

By virtue of legal process issued out of the Superior court of Chicago, under the seal of said court, dated the twenty-sixth day of February, A. D. 1866, upon a judgment rendered by said court, at the February term thereof, A. D. 1866, in favor of the city of Chicago, upon warrant No. 563 West, for the construction of a sidewalk on the north side of Jackson street between Reuben street and Loomis street, I shall, on Tuesday, the twentieth day of March, A. D. 1866, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in the council chamber of the court house in said city of Chicago, (unless payment be made before that day,) expose for public sale, to satisfy the judgments rendered thereon respectively, the lands, lots, sub-lots, pieces and parcels of land mentioned and contained in the following list of delinquent lands, lots, and other parcels of real estate in said city of Chicago, upon which the said assessment remains due and unpaid. [illegible]

Canal Trustees' Sub'n of W ½ and W ½ N E ¼ Sec 17, T 39, N R 14 E.

Names and description	Lot	Blk	Am't judg dols cts
James Byrne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Payment may be made to the city collector, at his office, at any time before said day of sale.
A. H. HEALD, city collector.
Chicago, March 5, A. D. 1866.

Warrant No. 564 West.

State of Illinois, county of Cook, city of Chicago, ss.

By virtue of legal process issued out of the Superior court of Chicago, under the seal of said court, dated the twenty-sixth day of February, A. D. 1866, upon a judgment rendered by said court, at the February term thereof, A. D. 1866, in favor of the city of Chicago, upon warrant No. 564 West, for the construction of a sidewalk on the north side of Monroe street between Morgan street and Throop street, I shall, on Tuesday, the twentieth day of March, A. D. 1866, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in the council chamber of the court house in said city of Chicago, (unless payment be made before that day) expose for public sale, to satisfy the judgments rendered thereon respectively, the lands, lots, sub-lots, pieces and parcels of land mentioned and contained in the following list of delinquent lands, lots and other parcels of real estate in said city of Chicago, upon which the said assessment remains due and unpaid. The amount of the judgment upon each separate piece or parcel of real estate is stated in said list together with the names of the respective owners thereof, so far as the name is known.

Canal Trustees' Sub'n of W ½ and W ½ N E ¼ Sec 17, T 39, N R 14 E.

Names and description.	Lot.	Blk.	Am't judg't dols cts
J B Waller	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Payment may be made to the city collector, at his office, at any time before said day of sale.
A. H. HEALD, city collector.
Chicago, March 5, A. D. 1866.

Warrant No. 565 West.

State of Illinois, county of Cook, city of Chicago, ss.

By virtue of legal process issued out of the Superior court of Chicago, under the seal of said court, dated the twenty-sixth day of February, A. D. 1866, upon a judgment rendered by said court, at the February term thereof, A. D. 1866, in favor of the city of Chicago, upon Warrant No. 565 West, for the construction of a sidewalk on the north side of Liberty street, between Canal street and Stewart avenue, I shall, on Tuesday, the twentieth day of March, A. D. 1866, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in the council chamber of the court house in said city of Chicago, (unless payment be made before that day,) expose for public sale, to satisfy the judgments rendered thereon respectively, the lands, lots, sub-lots, pieces and parcels of land mentioned and contained in the following list of delinquent lands, lots, and other parcels of real estate in said city of Chicago, upon which the said assessment remains due and unpaid. The amount of the judgment upon each separate piece or parcel of real estate is stated in said list, together with the names of the respective owners thereof, so far as the name is known.

Canal Trustees Subdivision of n w qr of Sec 21, T 39, N R 14 E.

Names and description.	S. lot.	Lot.	Blk.	Am't judg dols cts
und hf	4	5	61	[illegible]
und hf	4	5	61	[illegible]

Payment may be made to the city collector, at his office, at any time before said day of sale.
A. H. HEALD, city collector.
Chicago, March 5, A. D. 1866.

Warrant No. 566 West.

State of Illinois, county of Cook, city of Chicago, ss.

By virtue of legal process issued out of the Superior court of the city of Chicago, under the seal of said court, dated the twenty-sixth day of February, A. D. 1866, upon a judgment rendered by said court, at the February term thereof, A. D. 1866, in favor of the city of Chicago, upon warrant No. 566 West, for the erection of lamp posts on Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe streets, I shall, on Tuesday the twentieth day of March, A. D. 1866, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in the council chamber of the court house in said city of Chicago, (unless payment be made before that day,) expose for public sale, to satisfy the judgments rendered thereon respectively, the lands, lots, sub-lots, pieces and parcels of land mentioned and contained in the following list of delinquent lands, lots, and other parcels of real estate in said city of Chicago, upon which the said assessment remains due and unpaid. The amount of the judgment upon each separate piece or parcel of real estate is stated in said list, together with the names of the respective owners thereof, so far as the name is known.

Canal Trustees Subdiv'n w ½ & w ½ n e ¼, sec 17, T 39, N R 14 E.

Names and description.	lot.	Blk.	Am't judg dol. cts
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Payment may be made to the city collector, at his office, at any time before said day of sale.
A. H. HEALD, city collector.
Chicago, March 5, A. D. 1866.

Warrant No. 567 West.

State of Illinois, county of Cook, city of Chicago, ss.

By virtue of legal process issued out of the Superior court of Chicago, [illegible]

Payment may be made to the city collector, at his office, at any time before said day of sale.
A. H. HEALD, city collector.
Chicago, March 5, A. D. 1866.

Warrant No. 568 West.

State of Illinois, county of Cook, city of Chicago, ss.

By virtue of legal process issued out of the Superior court of Chicago, under the seal of said court, dated the twenty-sixth day of February, A. D. 1866, upon a judgment rendered by said court, at the February term thereof, A. D. 1866, in favor of the city of Chicago, upon Warrant No. 568 West, for the erection of Lamp Posts on Aberdeen street, between Adams street and Jackson street, I shall, on Tuesday, the twentieth day of March, A. D. 1866, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in the council chamber of the court house in said city of Chicago, (unless payment be made before that day,) expose for public sale, to satisfy the judgments rendered thereon respectively, the lands, lots, sub-lots, pieces and parcels of land mentioned and contained in the following list of delinquent lands, lots, and other parcels of real estate in said city of Chicago, upon which the said assessment remains due and unpaid. The amount of the judgment upon each separate piece or parcel of real estate is stated in said list, together with the names of the respective owners thereof, so far as the name is known.

Canal Trustees' Subdivision of W ½ and W ½ of N E ¼ of Sec 17 T 39 N R 14 E.

Assessor's Division of part of Block 14.

Names and description.	Lot.	Blk.	Am't judg dols cts
City of Chicago,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Payment may be made to the city collector, at his office, at any time before said day of sale.
A. H. HEALD, city collector.
Chicago, March 5, A. D. 1866.

Warrant No. 569 West.

State of Illinois, county of Cook, city of Chicago, ss.

By virtue of legal process issued out of the Superior court of Chicago, under the seal of said court, dated the twenty-sixth day of February, A. D. 1866, upon a judgment rendered by said court, at the February term thereof, A. D. 1866, in favor of the city of Chicago, upon Warrant No. 569 West, for the erection of Lamp Posts on Monroe street, between Morgan street and Aberdeen street, I shall, on Tuesday, the twentieth day of March, A. D. 1866, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in the council chamber of the court house in said city of Chicago, (unless payment be made before that day,) expose for public sale, to satisfy the judgments rendered thereon respectively, the lands, lots, sub-lots, pieces and parcels of land mentioned and contained in the following list of delinquent lands, lots, and other parcels of real estate in said city of Chicago, upon which the said assessment remains due and unpaid. The amount of the judgment upon each separate piece or parcel of real estate is stated in said list, together with the names of the respective owners thereof, so far as the name is known.

Canal Trustees' Sub'n of W ½ and W ½ N E ¼ Sec 17, T 39, N R 14 E.

Names and description.	Lot.	Blk.	Am't judg dols cts
C H Murray,	[illegible]	1	[illegible]
do	[illegible]	1	[illegible]
P Jordan,	[illegible]	1	[illegible]
do	[illegible]	1	[illegible]
H Dunlap,	[illegible]	1	[illegible]
P Schuttler,	2	13	[illegible]

Duncan's Addition to Chicago.

Name and description	Lot	Blk.	Am't judg dols cts
H F Dickey,	1	[illegible]	[illegible]

Payment may be made to the city collector, at his office, at any time before said day of sale.
A. H. HEALD, city collector.
Chicago, March 5th, A. D. 1866.

Warrant No. 570 West.

State of Illinois, county of Cook, city of Chicago, ss.

By virtue of legal process issued out of the Superior Court of Chicago, under the seal of said court, dated the twenty-sixth day of February, A. D. 1866, upon a judgment rendered by said court, at the February term thereof, A. D. 1866, in favor of the city of Chicago, upon warrant No. 570 West, for the erection of Lamp Posts on Rucker street, between Mitchell street and Twenty-second street, I shall, on Tuesday, the twentieth day of March, A. D. 1866, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in the Council Chamber of the Court House in said City of Chicago, (unless payment be made before that day,) expose for public sale, to satisfy the judgments rendered thereon respectively, the lands, lots, sub-lots, pieces and parcels of land mentioned and contained in the following list of delinquent lands, lots and other parcels of real estate in said city of Chicago, upon which the said assessment remains due and unpaid. The amount of the judgment upon each separate piece or parcel of real estate is stated in said list, together with the names of the respective owners thereof, so far as the name is known.

Sampson & Greene's Addition to Chicago.

Names and description	Lot	Blk	Am't judg't dols cts
I Mucks	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Johnston & Lee's Sub'n of S W ¼ Sec 29, T 39, N R 14 E.

Names and descriptions	Lot	Blk	Am't judg't dols cts
A G Sturgway	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C H I Miller	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C H I Miller	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

James H Rees, Div of Blocks 1 and 7 of Partition by Court of Common Pleas in S ½ of S W ¼ N E ¼ Sec. 20, T 39, N R 14, E.

Payment may be made to the City Collector, at his office, at any time before said day of sale.
A. H. HEALD, City Collector.
Chicago, March 5, A. D. 1866.

Warrant No. 571 West.

State of Illinois, county of Cook, city of Chicago, ss.

By virtue of legal process issued out of the Superior court of Chicago, under the seal of said court, dated the twenty-sixth day of February, A. D. 1866, upon a judgment rendered by said court, at the February term thereof, A. D. 1866, in favor of the city of Chicago, upon warrant No. 571 West, for the erection of lamp posts on Clinton street, between Van Buren street and Jackson street, I shall, on Tuesday, the twentieth day of March, A. D. 1866, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in the council chamber of the court house in said city of Chicago, (unless payment be made before that day,) expose for public sale, to satisfy the judgments rendered thereon respectively, the lands, lots, sub-lots, pieces and parcels of land mentioned and contained in the following list of delinquent lands, lots and other parcels of real estate in said city of Chicago, upon which the said assessment remains due and unpaid. The amount of the judgment upon each separate piece or parcel of real estate is stated in said list, together with the names of the respective owners thereof, so far as the name is known.

SCHOOL SECTION ADDITION TO CHICAGO.

Names and description.	Lot.	Blk.	Am't judg dols cts
E Halpin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J Wild	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Payment may be made to the city collector, at his office, at any time before said day of sale.
A. H. HEALD, city collector.
Chicago, March 5, A. D. 1866.

Warrant No. 572 West.

State of Illinois, county of Cook, city of Chicago, ss.

By virtue of legal process issued out of the Superior court of Chicago, under the seal of said court, dated the twenty-sixth day of February, A. D. 1866, upon a judgment rendered by said court, at the February term thereof, A. D. 1866, in favor of the city of Chicago, upon warrant No. 572 West, for the erection of lamp posts on Wood street, between Washington and Warren street, I shall, on Tuesday, the twentieth day of March, A. D. 1866, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in the council chamber of the court house in said city of Chicago, (unless payment be made before that day,) expose for public sale, to satisfy the judgments rendered thereon respectively, the lands, lots, sub-lots, pieces and parcels of land mentioned and contained in the following list of delinquent lands, lots, and other parcels of real estate in said city of Chicago, upon which the said assessment remains due and unpaid. The amount of the judgment upon each separate piece or parcel of real estate is stated in said list, together with the names of the respective owners thereof, so far as the name is known.

Canal Trustees' Subdivision, Sec. 7, T. 39 N., R. 14 E.

Name and description.	S. Lot.	Lot.	Blk.	Am't judg dols cts
S Gunderson,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
City of Chicago,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Payment may be made to the city collector, at his office, at any time before said day of sale.
A. H. HEALD, city collector.
Chicago, March 5, A. D. 1866.

Warrant No. 573 West.

State of Illinois, county of Cook, city of Chicago, ss.

By virtue of legal process issued out of the Superior court of Chicago, under the seal of said court, dated the twenty-sixth day of February, A. D. 1866, upon a judgment rendered by said court, at the February term thereof, A. D. 1866, in favor of the city of Chicago, upon warrant No. 573 West, for the erection of lamp posts on West Jackson street, between Jefferson street and Desplaines street, I shall, on the twentieth day of March, A. D. 1866, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in the council chamber of the court house in said city of Chicago, (unless payment be made before that day,) expose for public sale, to satisfy the judgments rendered thereon respectively, the lands, lots, sub-lots, pieces and parcels of land mentioned and contained in the following list of delinquent lands, lots and other parcels of real estate in said city of Chicago, upon which the said assessment remains due and unpaid. The amount of the judgment upon each separate piece or parcel of real estate is stated in said list, together with the names of the respective owners thereof, so far as the name is known.

School Section Addition to Chicago.

Names and description	S lot	Lot	Blk	Am't judg dols cts
F Stevens,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
E R Cummings	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
B Carter	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Payment may be made to the city collector, at his office, at any time before said day of sale.
A. H. HEALD, city collector.
Chicago, March 5, A. D. 1866.

Warrant No. 575 West.

State of Illinois, county of Cook, city of Chicago, ss.

By virtue of legal process issued out of the Superior court of Chicago, under the seal of said court, dated the twenty-sixth day of February, A. D. 1866, upon a judgment rendered by said court, at the February term thereof, A. D. 1866, in favor of the city of Chicago, upon Warrant No. 575 West, for the erection of lamp posts on Canal street, from Sixteenth street to the south line of Eighteenth street, I shall, on Tuesday, the twentieth day of March, A. D. 1866, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon in the council chamber of the court house in said city of Chicago, (unless payment be made before that day,) expose for public sale, to satisfy the judgments rendered thereon respectively, the lands, lots, sub-lots, pieces and parcels of land mentioned and contained in the following list of delinquent lands, lots, and other parcels of real estate in said city of Chicago, upon which the said assessment remains due and unpaid. The amount of the judgment upon each separate piece or parcel of real estate is stated in said list, together with the names of the respective owners, so far as the name is known.

Canal Trustees' Subdivision of S W ¼ and W ½ S E ¼ Sec 21, T 39, N R 14 E.

Names and description	S lot	Lot	Blk	Am't judg dols cts
J Shelby,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
John Kenney,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Martin Green,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Adam Frech	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C Koefyer,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
A Carter,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Payment may be made to the city collector, at his office, at any time before said day of sale.
A. H. HEALD, city collector.
Chicago, March 5, A. D. 1866.

Warrant No. 576 West.

State of Illinois, county of Cook, city of Chicago, ss.

By virtue of legal process issued out of the Superior court of Chicago, under the seal of said court, dated the twenty-sixth day of February, A. D. 1866, upon a judgment rendered by said court, at the February term thereof, A. D. 1866, in favor of the city of Chicago, upon Warrant No. 576 West, for the erection of lamp posts on West Eighteenth street [illegible]

Canal Trustees Sub-division of the W. ½ and W. ½ of N. E. ¼ Sec. 17, T. 39, N. R. 14 E.

Names and description.	S. lot.	Lt.	B'k.	Am't jud't. dols cts
A A Jones	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
A Dolton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J Shelby, Jr.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Anton Hirner	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Payment may be made to the city collector, at his office, at any time before said day of sale.
A. H. HEALD, city collector.
Chicago, March 5, A. D. 1866.

Warrant No. 577 West.

State of Illinois, county of Cook, city of Chicago, ss.

By virtue of legal process issued out of the Superior court of Chicago, under the seal of said court, dated the twenty-sixth day of February, A. D. 1866, upon a judgment rendered by said court, at the February term thereof, A. D. 1866, in favor of the city of Chicago, upon Warrant No. 577 West, for the amount found to be deficient on a former assessment for the erection of lamp-posts on West Water street, between Kinzie street and West Indiana street, I shall, on Tuesday, the twentieth day of March, A. D. 1866, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in the council chamber of the court house in said city of Chicago, (unless payment be made before that day,) expose for public sale, to satisfy the judgments rendered thereon respectively, the lands, lots, sub-lots, pieces and parcels of land mentioned and contained in the following list of delinquent lands, lots, and other parcels of real estate in said city of Chicago, upon which the said assessment remains due and unpaid. The amount of the judgment upon each separate piece or parcel of real estate is stated in said list, together with the names of the respective owners thereof, so far as the name is known.

Wabansia Addition.

Names and description	Lot	Blk	Am't judg dols cts
Melville s hf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J Wilson e hf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
T B Carter	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Payment may be made to the city collector, at his office, at any time before said day of sale.
A. H. HEALD, city collector.
Chicago, March 5, A. D. 1866.

Warrant No. 578 West.

State of Illinois, county of Cook, city of Chicago, ss.

[illegible]

Original town of Chicago.

Names and description.	S. lot.	Lot.	Blk.	Am't judg dols cts
J H Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
O M Dunham	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thos Church	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
H H Murphy	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J H Valentine	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cross & Walker	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
James Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J P Chapin w ½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
H H Yates	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
E F Rawson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
James Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
A T Seeley	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
P Crawford	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Geo Smith	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wright & Carrier	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Geo Sauermann	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mrs Mary Dempsey	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
W G Granger	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bishop of Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
H O Stone	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
John Lewis n ½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
A C Lewis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
F Deider & Bro	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Carpenters' Addition to Chicago.

Names and description	Lot.	Blk.	Am't judg dols cts
D McCallum	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Payment may be made to the city collector, at his office, at any time before said day of sale.
A. H. HEALD, city collector.
Chicago, March 5, A. D. 1866.

Warrant No. 579 West.

State of Illinois, county of Cook, city of Chicago, ss.

[illegible]

School Section Addition.

Names and description	Lot.	Blk.	Am't judg't dols cts
T S Fitch	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
F Bronson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Bushnell & Myers' Addition.

Names and description	Lot.	Blk.	Am't judg't dols cts
W N Marshall	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
W N Marshall	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Payment may be made to the city collector, at his office, at any time before said day of sale.
A. H. HEALD, city collector.
Chicago, March 5, A. D. 1866.

Warrant No. 580 West.

State of Illinois, county of Cook, city of Chicago, ss.

[illegible]

School Section Addition.

Names and description	Lot.	Blk.	Am't judg dols cts
J P Chapin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N G Meyers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J D Townsend	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
M G Shaughnessy	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dunlap & McClelland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jacob Baner	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
A C Lewis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J Sullivan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
D M Gueden	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Zenas Cobb	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Payment may be made to the city collector, at his office, at any time before said day of sale.
A. H. HEALD, city collector.
Chicago, March 5, A. D. 1866.

Warrant No. 582 West.

State of Illinois, county of Cook, city of Chicago, ss.

By virtue of legal process issued out of the Superior court of Chicago, under the seal of said court, dated the twenty-sixth day of February, A. D. 1866, upon a judgment rendered by said court, at the February term thereof, A. D. 1866, in favor of the city of Chicago, upon Warrant No. 582 West, [illegible] from Van Buren street to Tyler street, [illegible] Duncan's Addition [illegible]

Duncan's Addition.

Names and description.	Lot.	Blk.	Am't judg't dols cts
F Fisk, n ½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Laid & Wright	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ramsey & Kauf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Payment may be made to the city collector, at his office, at any time before said day of sale.
A. H. HEALD, city collector.
Chicago, March 5, A. D. 1866.

Warrant No. 583 West.

State of Illinois, county of Cook, city of Chicago, ss.

By virtue of legal process issued out of the Superior court of Chicago, under the seal of said court, [illegible]

Payment may be made to the city collector, at his office, at any time before said day of sale.
A. H. HEALD, city collector.
Chicago, March 5, A. D. 1866.

Warrant No. 586 West.

State of Illinois, county of Cook, city of Chicago, ss.

By virtue of legal process issued out of the Superior court of Chicago, under the seal of said court, dated the twenty-sixth day of February, A. D. 1866, upon a judgment rendered by said court, at the February term thereof, A. D. 1866, in favor of the city of Chicago, upon Warrant No. 586 West, for the opening of an alley through south part of Block 58, School Section Addition to Chicago, from Jefferson street to Desplaines street, I shall, on Tuesday, the twentieth day of March, A. D. 1866, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in the council chamber of the court house in said city of Chicago, (unless payment be made before that day,) expose for public sale, to satisfy the judgments rendered thereon respectively, the lands, lots, sub-lots, pieces and parcels of land mentioned and contained in the following list of delinquent lands, lots, and other parcels of real estate in said city of Chicago, upon which the said assessment remains due and unpaid. The amount of the judgment upon each separate piece or parcel of real estate is stated in said list, together with the names of the respective owners thereof, so far as the name is known.

School Section addition.

Names and description.	Lot.	Blk.	Am't judg't. dols cts.
G. S. Hubbard	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
James Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. R. Langdon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Conrad Kleeman	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
G. S. Hubbard	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Payment may be made to the city collector, at his office, at any time before said day of sale.
A. H. HEALD, city collector.
Chicago, March 5, A. D. 1866.

Warrant No. 587 West.

State of Illinois, county of Cook, city of Chicago, ss.

[illegible]

Canal Trustees Subdivision of Sec 7, T 39, N R 14 E.

Names and description.	S.Lot.	Lot.	Blk.	Am't judg dols cts
E Pierry,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J B Wells,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J B Hubbard,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J C W Bailey,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rees & Slocum,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
W Thomas,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
L Howe,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mary Martin,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Payment may be made to the city collector, at his office, at any time before said day of sale.
A. H. HEALD, city collector.
Chicago, March 5, A. D. 1866.

Warrant No. 589 West.

State of Illinois, county of Cook, city of Chicago, ss.

By virtue of legal process issued out of the Superior court of Chicago, under the seal of said court, dated the twenty-sixth day of February, A. D. 1866, upon a judgment rendered by said court, at the February term thereof, A. D. 1866, in favor of the city of Chicago, upon warrant No. 589 West, for planking the alley between Aberdeen and Reuben streets, [illegible] I shall, on Tuesday, the twentieth day of March, A. D. 1866, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in the council chamber of the court house in said city of Chicago, (unless payment be made before that day,) expose for public sale, to satisfy the judgments rendered thereon respectively, the lands, lots, sub-lots, pieces and parcels of land mentioned and contained in the following list of delinquent lands, lots, and other parcels of real estate in said city of Chicago, upon which the said assessment remains due and unpaid. The amount of the judgment upon each separate piece or parcel of real estate is stated in said list, together with the names of the respective owners thereof, so far as the name is known.

Canal Trustees Sub. of W ½ & W ½ N E ¼ Sec. 17, T 39, N R 14 E.

Names and description	Lot.	Blk.	Am't judg't dols cts
M. Collett	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
John Webster	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wm. Holsworth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mary Nugent	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thos. O'Brien	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Connell	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
O. Tracy	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
F. Noe	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
John Seicya	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
George Cooke	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Payment may be made to the city collector, at his office, at any time before said day of sale.
A. H. HEALD, city collector.
Chicago, March 5, A. D. 1866.

Warrant No. 589 West.

State of Illinois, county of Cook, city of Chicago, ss.

By virtue of legal process issued out of the Superior court of Chicago, under the seal of said court, dated the twenty-sixth day of February, A. D. 1866, upon a judgment rendered by said court, at the February term thereof, A. D. 1866, in favor of the city of Chicago, upon Warrant No. 589 West, for the extension of Fulton street from Oakley street to Western avenue, 66 feet wide, parallel to West Lake street, I shall, on Tuesday, the twentieth day of March, A. D. 1866, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in the council chamber of the court house in said city of Chicago, (unless payment be made before that day,) expose for public sale, to satisfy the judgments rendered thereon respectively, the lands, lots, sub-lots, pieces and parcels of land mentioned and contained in the following list of delinquent lands, lots, and other parcels of real estate in said city of Chicago, upon which the said assessment remains due and unpaid. The amount of the judgment upon each separate piece or parcel of real estate is stated in said list, together with the names of the respective owners thereof, so far as the name is known.

Canal Trustees Subdivision of Sec 7, T 39, N R 14 E.

Names and description.	S. Lot.	Lot.	Blk.	Am't judg dols cts
J T. Lawrence	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
John F Starr	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Payment may be made to the city collector, at his office, at any time before said day of sale.
A. H. HEALD, city collector.
Chicago, March 5, A. D. 1866.

Warrant No. 590 West.

State of Illinois, county of Cook, city of Chicago, ss.

By virtue of legal process issued out of the Superior court of Chicago, under the seal of said court, dated the twenty-sixth day of February, A. D. 1866, upon a judgment rendered by said court, at the February term thereof, A. D. 1866, in favor of the city of Chicago, upon Warrant No. 590 West, for filling and planking Lumber street, from [illegible] Block 4, Canal Trustees' Subdivision of Section 21, T 39, N R 14 E, to Fort Wayne R. R., I shall, on Tuesday, the twentieth day of March, A. D. 1866, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in the council chamber of the court house in said city of Chicago, (unless payment be made before that day,) expose for public sale, to satisfy the judgments rendered thereon respectively, the lands, lots, sub-lots, pieces and parcels of land mentioned and contained in the following list of delinquent lands, lots and other parcels of real estate in said city of Chicago, upon which the said assessment remains due and unpaid. The amount of the judgment upon each separate piece or parcel of real estate is stated in said list, together with the names of the respective owners thereof, so far as the name is known.

Canal Trustees' Subdivision of S W ¼ and part of S E ¼ Sec 21, T 39, N R 14 E.

Names and Description.	S Lot.	Lot.	Blk.	Am't judg't dols cts
J L Wadsworth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J M Dalton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mary Dempsey	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J M Dalton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rees & Hoyne und ½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Payment may be made to the city collector, at his office, at any time before said day of sale.
A. H. HEALD, city collector.
Chicago, March 5, A. D. 1866.

Warrant No. 591 West.

State of Illinois, county of Cook, city of Chicago, ss.

By virtue of legal process issued out of the Superior court of Chicago, under the seal of said court, dated the twenty-sixth day of February, A. D. 1866, upon a judgment rendered by said court, at the February term thereof, A. D. 1866, in favor of the city of Chicago, upon Warrant No. 591 West, for extending [illegible] street of the width of fifty feet, I shall, on Tuesday, the twentieth day of March, A. D. 1866, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in the council chamber of the court house in said city of Chicago, (unless payment be made before that day,) expose for public sale, to satisfy the judgments rendered thereon respectively, the lands, lots, sub-lots, pieces and parcels of land mentioned and contained in the following list of delinquent lands, lots, and other parcels of real estate in said city of Chicago, upon which the said assessment remains due and unpaid. The amount of the judgment upon each separate piece or parcel of real estate is stated in said list, together with the names of the respective owners thereof, so far as the name is known.

SCHOOL SECTION ADDITION TO CHICAGO.

Names and description.	Lot.	Blk.	Am't judg dols cts
Rees & Kerfort,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J Mc Partin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
John A Reichard, that part	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Estate J H King	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Payment may be made to the city collector, at his office, at any time before said day of sale.
A. H. HEALD, city collector.
Chicago, March 5th, A. D. 1866.

Warrant No. 592 West.

State of Illinois, county of Cook, city of Chicago, ss.

[illegible]

School Section Addition.

Names and description.	Lot.	Block.	Am't judg dols cts
John Clark	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Payment may be made to the city collector, at his office, at any time before said day of sale.
A. H. HEALD, city collector.
Chicago, March 5, A. D. 1866.

[illegible]

EIGHTH PAGE.

CONTINUED FROM FIFTH PAGE.

Canal Trustees' Subdivision of part of W ½ Sec. 5 — Continued.

Names and description. Lot. Blk. Amt judgt dols cts

Bowen & Hoffman's Addition to Chicago, being part of S ½ of N E ¼ of Sec. 6, T 39 N R 14 E.

Names and description. Lot. Blk. Amt judg't dols cts

D. Stedman,

McReynold's Addition to Chicago, being part of E ½ of N E ¼ of Sec. 6, T 39 N R 14 E.

Names and description. Lot. Blk. Am't judg't dols cts

Smith, Waller & Co

S. S. Wilson,

Wm. George,

T. R. Wilson,

Bridget Lee,

Smith, Waller,

Francis Walsh,

G. Tuttle,

A. C. Lewis,

Samuel Ashton,

T. R. Wilson,

David R. Tyth,

Samuel Ashton,

J. M. & S. L. Sharp,

Smith, Waller & Co.,

Smith, Waller & Co

C F Lewis

Smith, Waller & Co

Samuel Ashton

Smith, Waller & Co

J S Russell

Smith, Waller & Co

G W Steves

A C Lewis

Samuel Ashton

H P Lewis

A Borden

W L Wilson

Samuel Ashton

Smith, Waller & Co

W Hall

Smith, Waller & Co

John Bickey

Samuel Ashton

Smith, Waller & Co

Samuel Ashton

J Clark

Smith, Waller & Co

W Hall

A C Lewis

W Hall

Manchester Hall

Spear's Addition to Chicago, (being part of E ½ of N. E. ¼ of Sec. 6, T. 39 N., R. 14 E.)

Sub'n of lot 1, Moorman's Addition, and

Geo F Blanke

W H Hoyt

W H Hoyt

Chicago's Subdivision of E 3 acres of W hf of N E qr of Sec 6, T 39, N R 14 E.

Names and description. Lot. Blk. Am't judg't dols cts

Wm Hastings

S D Beardsley

L Nevins

Hamilton's Subdivision of Block 39 W hf of N E qr of Sec 6 T 39 N R 14 E.

Names and description. S. Lot. Lot. Am't judg't dols cts

Walker, Tucker & Davis' Subdivision of W hf of N E qr of Sec 6, T 39, N R 14 E.

Names and description. Lot. Blk. Am't judg't dols cts

Cochrane's Subdivision of W ½ of S E ¼ of Sec 6 T 39 N R 14 E

Names and description Lot Blk Amt jdgt dols cts

C Fears,

J W Cochrane, e ½

C Booth, e ½

R C Dunn,

Est J H Merry,

M. Wood,

J Wetstein,

Johnston's Subdivision of E ½ of S E ¼ of Sec 6 T 39, N R 14 E.

Names and description. Lot. Blk. Am't jdg't dols cts

C F Lewis

Albert E Neeley,

John Garets, e 15 ft of w 100 ft

R Farnsworth,

M Gray,

D Nelson, e ½

D Dolan, e ½

D Lashmer s ½

Undivided Lands in Sec. 6, T 39, N R 14 E.

Am't jud't Sec Town Range dols cts

Undivided ½ of part of e hf of n e qr, beginning 5 73-100 chains w of s e corner, thence w 8 60-100 chains n 45 deg e 8 56-100 chains s along Milwaukee avenue to J P Fish's land, thence s 45 deg w to place of beginning, | 6 | 39 | 14 | 8 5

Undivided ½ of part of s hf of n e qr, beginning 5 73-100 chains w of s e corner, thence w 8 60-100 chains n 45 deg e 8 56-100 chains s along Milwaukee avenue to J P Fish's land, thence s 45 deg w to place of beginning, | 6 | 39 | 14 | 16 32

Part of s hf of n e qr lying s and w of Milwaukee avenue, n of Spear's addition (5 100 acres), | 6 | 39 | 14 | 31 38

The undivided 8-10 of part of w hf of n e qr, beginning at the point in the east line thereof 13-100 chains w of s e corner, thence n 39-100 chains to Milwaukee avenue, thence n 45 deg w 27-100 chains thence s 15-100 chains to place of beginning, | 6 | 39 | 14 | 64 75

The undivided 9-10 of part of w hf of n e qr lying s and e of Milwaukee avenue, except 1 52-100 acres owned by Nathan Allen, | 6 | 39 | 14 | 147 83

N part of w hf of n e qr, | 6 | 39 | 14 |

Undivided 9-10 of e 10 acres of s 35 acres of s hf, | 6 | 39 | 14 | 95 83

Canal Trustees' Subdivision of Sec 7, T 39, N R 14 E.

Names and description. S Lot Lot Blk Am't jud't dols cts

H Mansfield,

John McWade,

J Fulton,

Henry Hamel,

E Ward,

Samuel Ashton

T M Bradley

Isaac Crosby

Chickering & James

John Lindberg

L A Thiel

E Ward, Jr

T Melvin

A Douglass

H Kline

J Shepard

R Anderson

A Shepard

H H Honore

Scripps & Bross

J Cardwell

J W Kirchner, e 24 ft of 173½ ft s and adj g lot 29

Cochran's Sub'n of part of

R D McFarland

Geo Lewis,

Cochran's Sub'n of part of

Pat Quinn,

John Brosthauser

Wm Burgess

S B Marshall

S W Thomas

J West

Canal Trustees' Subdivision of Sec 7—Continued.

G W Nelson

M A Halifax

Jno H Ewart

C Brain

C Harworth

G Baron

D O'Connell

N N Snowden

Y Veit

Bowen Bros

J S Kline

O V Colby

L. Brennan

J. S. Boyle,

D. W. McFarland,

J. Beecher,

A. Blair,

Joseph Creole,

Geo. Sitts,

Wm. Hoffman,

W. P. Gray,

P. Peterson,

O. M. Babcock,

Geo. Lewis,

Est. G. E. Leonard,

Helen Clarke

John Fagan

R Farnsworth

L B Walker

R Farnsworth

Jno N Angle

P Conley

E H Wheaton

C B Waite

P M Quigley

James Keegan

Mrs Gallagher

C B Waite

H Vassar

Estate Jno N Tenley

F & H Jones & Co

J Cook e hf

M McCarthy

Bowen Bros

L M Fromm

G W Chandler

F B Roberts,

A C Lewis,

F Lumbard,

G F Starr,

Wm Goldsmith,

F Lumbard,

Ann Walsh,

H P Graves,

Thos McGrath,

Burgess D Williams,

E G Freeman,

E G Freeman,

Mrs P E Moore,

Elijah Brown,

Goss & Hoag,

C S Dunn, w ½

Sarah Will

V C Turner

Goss & Hoag

J Shields

E S Atwood

D W Sutherland

Geo Storey

Geo W French

Geo Storey

Mrs J Eskins

James Swan

J M Hatch

T H Richardson

A C Thomas

W Hall

C B Dean

Chas Padgett

A D Taylor,

A H Hayden,

M W Hitchcock,

E P Wilcox,

A J Denson,

Philo Carpenter,

J D Sinclair,

J Sloan,

F R Wilson,

U R Hawley,

S E W Martin,

M Lewis,

Mrs C A Case,

O Sloan,

J Sloan,

E S Atwood,

G W Stansfield,

A Lowery,

Canal Trustees' Subdivision of Sec 7—Continued.

Sub Lot. Lot. Block. dols cts

Resubdivision of lot

J Lowe, Jr,

J S Bedwell,

J A Lightall,

E H Allen,

J Cunningham,

A B Wilcox,

J D Ward,

O S Goss,

E Ellethorpe,

W Walker, e ½

F Buckhart,

Maitland & Scranton,

S B Bingham,

S B Bingham

J H Hubbard

J C W Bailey

J H Thompson

L J Howe

A D Titsworth

Boss & Slocum, agts

Johnson

D N Burnham

B W Thomas

Luther Stone

Mary Martin

Jno Hoult, e hf

J R Hamlin

Edmond Bixby

A J Averill

H S Hale

A J Averill

P Carpenter

James Andrews, e hf

Geo Sherwood, e 16 ft

Bickerdike's Addition to Chicago, being in W ½ of N W ¼ of Sec 8, T 39, N R 14 E.

Names and description. S. Lot. Lot. Blk. Am't judg dols cts

W Walter

W Walter

Armour's Sub'n in S E corner of W ½ of N W ¼ of Sec 8, T 39, N R 14 E.

Names and description. Lot. Blk. Am't judg't dols cts

R Mink

Thos O'Connor

Assessor's Subdivision of Lot 2 of N W ¼ of Sec 8, T 39, N R 14 E.

Names and description. Lot. Blk. Am't judg't dols cts

James Ryan,

Wm Grady, e ½

C J Hambleton,

C J Hambleton,

B Kochier

P Purcell,

E H Cummings,

Jno Kilcairn, w ½ of e ½ of

C J Hambleton,

J P Burgess,

R O Malley,

Ogden's Addition to Chicago, (being part of N E ¼ of Sec 8, T 39, N R 14 E.)

Names and description. Lot. Blk. Am't judg't dols cts

Ogden & Co, n ½

J W Cobb, n ½

M D Cross, n ½

J S Mosling

Jno Harberson e hf

Wm Taran

S F Ichart

Jno Bell

J R Stokes e hf

M Quinn

B Leonard

Jno Christian

Jno Mulhall

J Mansfield n hf

J Hogan

M Dugan

M McAuley s hf

A Marlay

E G Sebert s hf

E Holson e hf

Rev A Browne

J M Norton

G W Bently

S Flanders, e hf

F Diedrich, s hf

Sophia Allen, s hf

Est of H Wagner, e s hf

J Peterson

G C Johnson, ex e 45 ft

Improvement on e 25 ft

Ogden & Co

Wm Knobs

Ogden & Co

Henry Fox, ex e 10 ft

J S Deivel

Assessor's Division in N. E. Corner of N. E. ¼ of Sec. 8, T. 39 N., R. 14 E.

Names and description. Blk. Am't jdg't dols cts

Wm Butterfield, s qr

Kidgeley's Addition to Chicago, (being part of N. E. ¼ of Sec. 8, T. 39 N., R. 14 E.)

Lot. Blk. Am't jdg't dols cts

Phillips & Fay's Addition to Chicago, (being part of N. E. ¼ of Sec. 8, T. 39 N., R. 14 E.)

Names and description. Lot. Am't jdg't dols cts

Henry Wilson,

Carpenter's Addition to Chicago, (being S. E. ¼ of Sec. 8, T. 39 N., R. 14 E.)

Names and description. Lot. Blk. Am't jdg't dols cts

James E Kelly

Moses Brooks

W B Wilcox, n 25 ft

A S Compton, e hf

G Yesmin, e hf

J F Parks

J F Norton

Wm Jones,

S J Jones, e hf

J E Kelly, w hf

D Dunn, e hf

D H L Rucker,

J F Norton,

J Stanford,

A G Throop,

J W Ellithorpe, ex n 8 ft

C M Aldrich, n hf

Horace White,

J W Dirkinson

Mrs Johannah Meynhan, w hf

L D Wilkinson,

Valentine Wetzel,

D F Hayes,

M L Ellithorpe,

R Meadowcroft, w hf

A McCauley, n hf

J Rogers, e hf

Thos McGrath,

T Kinn,

U R Howard

H Fowler, n e qr

J L Gillett,

J W Sutherland,

J C Quirk,

Carpenter's Addition to Chicago—Continued.

Names and description. Lot. Block. Amt judgt dols cts

J A Broos,

R B Nash,

J F Farnsworth,

L D Olmstead,

J F Norton,

J F Norton,

Goss & Hoag,

Fuller & Finch, s ½

E Hollis,

J H Pierson,

H H Honore,

W H Reynolds,

Magie & Highe's Addition to Chicago, (being part of E ½ of S W ¼ of Sec 8 T 39 N R 14 E.

Names and description S lot Lot Blk Amt judgt dols cts

T Burgess,

M B Smith,

Mrs L M Weber,

Geo Bande,

Sawyer's Addition to Chicago, (being part of E ½ of S E ¼ of Sec 8 T 39 N R 14 E.

Names and description S lot Lot Blk Amt judgt dols cts

J M Stewart,

M J Nash,

A R Forbes, n 20 ft of s 60 ft

P J Hussander,

Assessor's Division of part of Lot 3 in S W ¼ of Sec 8 T 39 N R 14 E.

Names and description Lot Amt jdgt dols cts

Joseph Wilson,

Mrs Rattray's Subdivision of part of lot 1 of S W ¼ of Sec 8 T 39 N R 14 E.

Names and description Lot Amt jdgt dols cts

Chas Gregory,

Union Park Addition to Chicago, being part of S W ¼ of Sec 8, T 39, N R 14 E.

Names and description. Lot. Blk. Am't judg dols cts

J F Starr

Watson Dewey

C Garrison

B C Welch

Jacob Bigelow

A Swancey

J G Rogers

C Mason

Union Park 2d Addition to Chicago.

Names and description. Lot. Blk. Am't judg dols cts

Jos Creote

Improvements on ex improvements

R C Hamill

Wright's Addition to Chicago, being part of S W ¼ of Sec 8, T 39, N R 14 E.

Names and description. S. Lot. Lot. Blk. Am't judg dols cts

Jno B King

Geo G Doane

Jno Simmons

Chas W Cook

Geo W Doane

H Wicker

Isaac Watsal, w hf

A J Steele

A G Throop, ex w 50 ft

Russell, Mather & Roberts' Addition to Chicago, being part of W ½ of NW ¼ of Sec 9, T 39, N R 14 E.

Names and description. S. Lot. Lot. Blk. Am't judg dols cts

A Gleson

Geo Moore

S Busby, n hf

A Nelson, w 40 ft

R P Mason

M Ford,

B Swanson,

M Boynton,

Assessor's division in

Mrs Allen,

Thos Peterson,

Wolcott's Addition to Chicago, (being part of N W ¼ of Sec 9, T 39, N R 14 E.)

Names and description Lot am't judg't dols cts

J Wilson, e ½ (except improvements)

Improvements on e ½

Grant Goodrich, e 15 ft of s ½

J Wilson,

T Murphy

Original Town of Chicago, (being s ½ of Sec 9, T 39, N R 14 E.

Names and description S lot Lot Blk am't jdg't dols cts

John Rogers, agen

Robert Moore,

J Brady,

Wm Woodard,

L W Clark,

W Walker,

L Hall,

Hartford Fire Ins Co

Geo Cox

N C Turner,

Jason McCord, ex ne 20 ft

T M Avery,

J Burch, agent

L W Clark,

A Higglesworth, e 20 ft

T Knowlemeyer, e ½ of w ½

J W Cochran,

J P Fish,

Lake & Brown,

H A Murphy,

G Eastman,

Mrs A C Thomas,

H A Pitts,

A Schmidt,

H A Pitts,

Improvements on

Kline, Greeley & Co, s ½

Thos Page,

Kline, Greeley & Co

J Bobey,

Jno Miller,

J M Williams,

A G Throop

H G Shumway

Geo Armour

Mrs M Hamlin

Geo Towne

J McMullen

Mrs M Hamlin

Geo Steele

D A Gage

H T Steele

Mary E Clark w ½

T I Metinger

Fullmer & Smooth

Ch Wendel

W W Farwell

H J Lewis

Enos Ayres

J D Woodford

ORIGINAL TOWN OF CHICAGO—WHARFING LOTS.

Names and description Sub lot Lot Blk Am't judg dols cts

J B Reed s 40 ft

H A Murphy

Galen Eastman

SCHOOL SECTION ADDITION TO CHICAGO.

Names and description. S lot. Lot. Blk. Am't jdg't dols cts

Jno L Whitney, improvem'ts

A Jacobson,

A M Hays,

S F Walker,

J C W Bailey,

J W Shinkle,

J L Walsh,

Jno Bartels,

J Garin,

J L Walsh, e ½

D R Frazer,

J M Williams, n 100 ft

F & C Higgins,

J J Manly

F & C Higgins,

Pat Carraher,

Jos Fuga, w ½

W Little,

A Moller,

F & C Higgins,

J Taylor,

J Moore,

J D Ward,

E Carlson,

Sub'n of lots 5 to 11 inc 13,

F & C Higgins,

School Section Addition to Chicago—Continued.

Sub Lot. Lot. Block. dols cts

Boss & Kerfoot,

J A Blanchard, that part not subdivided

P Casey,

J Cates,

M Prime, w ½

W Granger, w ½

F Jowaski, e ½

Pat Mullins,

H Higglesworth,

A Stinger

V A Hamilton

W Dunn

E B Lane

A Carter, improvements

R J Beal

Jno Cogan

A W Scott

W Wayman

L G Conway w hf of e hf

E Lewis s hf

A Carter e 100 ft

Jos Sheldon n hf

J H Larned

B F Higgins

M J Bartlett

W H Robinson n hf

H J Racker n hf

P Fortune

Mrs Barry n hf

M Bardell

C Wagner n hf

M Farney n hf

P Mahony s h

Thos Edgeworth

C Sassaman n hf

S S Martin s hf

Chas. Barr,

B. Vanderbilt,

D. Coughlin,

E. W. Hoard,

W. Woods,

A. Fox,

S. McBride,

W. H. Howe,

J. R. Langdon,

E. P. Bacon,

N. McBeth,

John Taylor,

Mary Conner,

Thos. Butler e ½

E. Goldworthy, ex s 40 ft

B. Coole, e ½

Chas. Fargo,

J. Gage, w ½

Chas. Fargo,

Thos. Sprague, e ½

W. D. Kerr,

E. S. Kimberly,

Thos. Cummings,

Jas. Clark,

W. B. Fowler,

E. L. Kimberly,

J. S. Buchanan,

J. D. Carter,

E. W. Goff,

R. B. Woolford, n ½

D. Haley, n ½

P. Rowan, n ½

Robt. Stewart,

J. Welder, n 20 ft

D. Hamilton,

W. Temple,

A R Guth

R J Harris

W Wayman

M Cogan

Jas Granger

W Stewart

J T Buchanan

P Schuly n hf

H C Lewis

Jas Nicholson e hf

D Curtin

Owen McCarthy

J C Frost

B Conly s qr

O A R Hutchinson

N P Wilder

N M Lead

S D Pitkin

W W Cornelle 19½ ft

H Vanderbuilt e hf

H Young

Gould & Bros

W H Parrell

Vincent, Himrod & Co

Duncan's Addition to Chicago, (being E ½ of N E ¼ of Sec 17, T 39, N R 14 E.)

Name and description Lot. Blk. Am't jdg't dols cts

S. Milner

R Stewart

G H Hastings

B Murphy

P P Hasley

C B Mills

M Looley, n hf

C C Wallin

Lind & Willard

R Mayers, n hf

R D Slocum

Lind & Willard

T Pitts, n hf

W J Pitts, s hf

D B Jordan, e 8 ft

L B Walker, s hf

H G Miller, n hf

C D Pitts, n hf

C Baldwin

Thomas J Lyon

J H Briggs

E H Allen

G W Ewing

Jno Dickinson

F H Boyden, s hf

G L Hubbard

Lind & Willard

J D Lake

Lind & Willard

Samuel Hoard

B McVicker

Lind & Willard

Canal Trustees' Sub'n of S. E. ¼ of Sec. 17, T. 39 N., R. 14 E.

Names and description. Lot. Blk. Am't jdg't dols cts

Rayner

W A Bache

P Powell

R Carter

E J Payton

W Church

R Bache

B W Thomas

L H Dana

Fred Carkney

P Baynes

W Cunningham

John Clark

John Lynch

Wm Paine

John Butler

Thos Heffernan

T Kollman

Canal Trustees' Subdivision of S E ¼ of Sec 17—Continued.

Sec. Lot. Block. Amt judgt dols cts

P H Bailey

A B Daly

A Grebel

P Carraher

H M Goodwin

Lydia Bailey

A C Lewis

W H Clagg

P Martin

Jas O Connor

N Yore

A Crane

A Crane,

Pat Kennedy,

J Cagney,

J Lamb,

J Fox,

P Manly,

E W Hoard,

W Gillmore,

E Gillmore,

A J Gibbons,

Est E Neeley,

P Kennedy, s ½

A & W Bolkins, w ½

Wm Haner,

H Baer,

John Coffey,

M Quinn,

H Fuller,

Jno Considine,

Thos Clowrey,

Jas Kincady,

Thos Conley,

Vernon Park Addition to Chicago, (being part of E ½ of S W ¼ of Sec 17 T 39 N R 14 E

Names and description Lot Blk Amt jdgt dols cts

Canal Trustees' Subdivision of W ½ and W ½ of N E ½ of Sec 17 T 39 N R 14 E

Names and description Lot Blk Amt jdgt dols cts

E K Rogers

L Benedict,

R S Rundel,

E K Rogers, s ½

G F Stowe,

E S Hubbard

Chas Bartow

Chas Lotz

H Waller, e 40 ft

Wm Clingman

J Brand

J Lotz

J R Walker

H Alexander

R. Alexander,

G. De Clercq, n 32 ft,

A. Sherman,

L. Taft,

Assessor's division of part

Mrs. S. T. Rollo, ex w 5 ft

G. Gesler,

Foster & Wilson,

E. S. Williams,

T. M. Bradley,

Est. of C. P. Bradley,

Mrs. C. M. Forsythe,

S. P. Skinner,

D. E. Fish,

S. H. Soper, n ½

J. H. Soper,

Elizabeth G. Williams, ex s 1 ft

R. W. Ransom,

S. Clark, ex e 10 ft & w 75 ft

Martin Roberts,

Est. J. Matteson, s ½

W. H. Stone,

H. H. Shufeldt,

Goss & Hoag,

B. S. Monroe,

A. F. C. Mueller, e 100 ft of s ½

Thos Murphy

Mrs Lucy McFee

Frank Cain

Davis Kinsell

S Austin

J W Hayfield

Thos M Lindsey

J De Lee Wilson w 50 ft of e 150 ft of s w qr

W S Downs 50 ft w & adj e 50 ft of s w qr

R Adams e 65½ ft of nw qr

F B Wood.

Smith's subdiv'n of N E ¼ of N E ¼ of Sec 18, T 39, N R 14 E.

Names and description Lot. Blk. am't judg't dols cts

Wm Temple,

M A Green,

B W Hamstead,

R Taylor,

Mark Skinner,

M Skinner,

Ashland's Addition to Chicago (being S ½ of N E ¼ and N E ¼ of N E ¼ of Sec 18, T 39 N R 14 E.)

Name and description. Lot. Blk. am't jdg't dols cts

Ashland's 2d Addition to Chicago (being W ½ of N E ¼ of Sec 18, T 39, N R 14 E.)

Name and description. Lot. Blk. am't jdg't dols cts

Dennis Kelley,

E Van Buren, lots inclusive to

D K Towne,

F M Chapman,

G U Harrison,

Oliver Ames,

A tract of land bounded e by Canda street, s by Hamilton avenue, and w by S Western Plank Road | 18 | 39 | 14 | 8 88

Assessor's Division of E ½ of S E ¼ of Sec 18, T 39, N R 14 E.

Codwise's Subdivision of E 7½ acres of W ½ of S E ¼ of Sec 18, T 39, N R 14 E.

Flournoy's Re-subdivision of Jones and Patrick's Addition to Chicago (being part of E hf of S W qr, and part of S E qr of Sec 18, T 39, N R 14 E.)

Honore's Sub'n of Tiernan's Sub'n of S. W. ¼ and W. ½ of S. E. ¼ of Sec. 18, T. 39 N, R. 14 E.

De Stabile's Sub-division of 4 68-100 acres in S. W. corner of E ½ of S. W. ¼ of Sec. 18, T. 39, N. R. 14 E.

Names and description. S. lot. Lt. Blk. Am't jud't dols cts

Wm Goldsmith

McGrath's Addition to Chicago, (being in S. E. cor. of E ½ of N. W. ¼ of Sec. 18, T. 39, N. R. 14 E.)

Names and description. S. Lot. Lot. Blk. dols cts

P G Hageman

J R Hamlin

Moses F Harris

Chas Lotz

S P Coe w ½

Moses F Harris

E Smith's Sub-division of 5 acres in E ½ of S E ¼ of N. W. ¼ of Sec. 18, T. 39, N. R. 14 E.

Names and description. Lot. Am't jdg't dols cts

E Smith

J S Purple

A C Lewis

S A Guthrie

Thos Freer

E Smith

A C Wood

H B Lewis

E Smith

Wilson's Subdivision in E ½ of N. W. ¼ of Sec. 18, T. 39, N. R. 14 E.

Names and description. Lot. Am't jdg't dols cts

R. J. Hamilton's Subdivision of W. ½ of E. ½ (ex W. 3½ chains) of N. W. ¼ of Sec. 18, T. 39, N. R. 14 E.

Names and description. Lot. Blk. Am't jdg't dols cts

Est R J Hamilton

H J Payne

G W Higginson

W W Allport

Wm Hopkins

J S Briggs

Administratrix (of R. J. Hamilton) Sub'n of N 301 69-100 ft of N 1662 ft of W ½ of E ½ of N W ¼ of Sec 18, T 39, N R 14 E.

Names and description. Lot. Blk. Am't judg dols cts

P P Hamilton s 20 ft (not divided) of

W W Allport,

M F Tuley, agt

Mrs O Sawin,

Lands Adjacent

Sec Town Range Amt jdgt dols cts

Heirs of R J Hamilton w 68-10 ft of n 180 ft of s 561 69-100 ft of w ½ of e ½ of n w ¼ of | 18 | 39 | 14 | 3 88

Heirs of L Gray, e 60 ft of w 68 5-10 ft of n 180 ft of s 561 69-100 ft of w ½ of e ½ of n w ¼ of | 18 | 39 | 14 | 18 58

P P Hamilton, s 60 ft of w 128 5-10 ft of n 180 ft of s 561 69-100 ft of w ½ of e ½ of n w ¼ of | 18 | 39 | 14 | 18 58

Rockwell's Addition to Chicago, (being w ½ of N W ¼ of Sec 18, T 39, N R 14 E.)

Names and description S lot Lot Blk am't jud't dols cts

D Ganby,

J M Johnson,

Morris' Subdiv'n of W ½ of S W ¼ of Sec 18 T 39 N R 14 E.

Lot Blk am't jud't dols cts

Wm Anick

Sec 19, T 39, N R 14 E (Ex N W ¼ of S W ¼).

Name and description Lot. Blk. Amt judg dols cts

Und ½

Und ½ (Ex R R track)

Und ½

Ex s hf

C E Boyce w ½

Marine Co w 90-100 of s hf

N P Iglehart

Und 91-100

Johnston's Subdivision of N W ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec 19, T 39, N R 14 E.

Johnson & Lee's Subdivision of S W ¼ of Sec 20, T 39, N R 14 E.

Lot. Blk. Am't jdg't dols cts

R L Tobias

Geo A Sackett

Sampson & Green's Addition to Chicago (being N W ¼ of Sec 20, T 39, N R 14 E.)

Name and description. Lot. Blk. am't jdg't dols cts

E F Flood,

M Clary,

John Hand,

John Thompson

Sub'n of s 132 ft of 5 acres in n w corner of

H F Lewis,

That part not subdivided of

B Cochran,

Vial Bros,

J H Burch,

A J Kinsley, Agt

C Leary,

David Walsh,

J B Jackson,

M McGraw,

Mrs Clowry,

H Campbell

J P Fitzsimmons, ex s 40 ft of lots 1, 2, and

J H Perry,

Fred Frank,

H C Pratt,

Ex 1½ acres in n e corner of

John Rausch,

H Freeland,

D E Fisk,

G Merks,

Jas Love,

Hansmann's subd of 1½ acres in n e corner of

S R Arnold,

W L Sampson's n 25 ft

Esther Pomeroy,

Sampson & Green's Addition to Chicago

Thos Thompson,

Walker & Cutting,

Thos Spraque

Court of Common Pleas Partition of N E qr of Sec 20, T 39, N R 14 E.

R C Grew,

McAuley's Subdivision of N hf of n w qr of Sec 20, T 39, N R 14 E.

C H J Miller

C H J Miller

C H J Miller

C H J Miller

P A Le Duc

C H J Miller

Waller's Subdivision of N W qr of N E qr of Sec 20, T 39, N R 14 E.

Names and description

George Maxeler,

J P White,

H Cochrane,

George Sedgwick,

W Buehl,

Brand's Addition to Chicago (being E ½ of N E ¼ of Sec 20, T 39, N R 14 E.

Names and description Lot Blk

Augustus Shumway, n hf

E S Wadsworth,

H Waller,

Lot. Blk. am't jdg't dols cts

Name and description.

E S Eaton, s ½

Mary Brennan

C Williams

M Doyle

E S Wadsworth

E W Gaim

J R Wilson.

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

FIFTH PAGE.

CONTINUED FROM THIRD PAGE.

Assessor's 2d Divn. East fraction N E ¼ Sec 21, T 39, N R 14 E.

Name and description. Lot. Blk. Am't judgt dols cts

J Nicholls, e 10 ft of w

J Nicholls, s 11 ft of lot

Walker, s 75½ ft

Trustees New Sub'n of S E ¼ Sec 21, T 39, N R 14 E.

Names and description. Lot. Blk. Am't judgt dols cts

Buchanan, n 50 ft of s 80 ft

Otis, s hf of s hf

Maher n e qr n w qr

Booth, s hf

Sub'n of Lots 1, 3, 4, 7, 8 and 9 of Blk 8

Waller's Subdivision of N W qr of N E qr

Scandinavian Addition to Chicago (being part of W ½ of Sec. 21, T. 39, N. R. 14 E.)

Names and description. Lot. Blk. Am't judg't dols cts

A Gertz e hf

Blackburn

Blackburn,

Powers,

Stone,

Peirce,

Subdivision of 5 acres in N E ¼ Sec 21, T 39, N R 14 E.

Shergold,

Becker & Co,

Wilder, s ½

WILDER'S NORTH ADDITION TO CHICAGO.

Lot. Blk. Am't judg dols cts

Wilder, s ½

WILDER'S SOUTH ADDITION TO CHICAGO.

Lot. Blk. Am't judg dols cts

Prickett

Carter,

Assessor's Division of N W ¼ of Sec 22, T 39, N R 14 E.

Names and description. Lot. Blk. Am't jud't dols cts

Westhouse & Blanchard,

Dickey,

L Walker,

Screw Co,

Wood,

A E Small,

H Norton,

Church,

Sears & Co,

Sears, jr,

Seaman, ex s 7 ft

C Casey

Gilke & Gilke und ½

Aicken

G Walker

Tilden

Lomax

Sherman

Harrington (Harrington ad'n Blk 14, 15, 16 and 17

M Herrington

Chapman

Moore

M Barrington

L Chapman

A M Harrington

H O'Brien,

M Harrington,

M Harrington,

M Harrington,

L Chapman,

A Reason,

L Hutchinson,

C Walker,

C Ely

White,

Mary and L Parks,

W H Adams,

L Adams,

A Gage,

W H Hathaway,

T Dickenson, n 8 ft

Spring's Subdiv'n N W ¼ of Sec 22, T 39, N R 14 E.

Lot. Amt judg.

W H Adams,

Estate Mrs Spring

Hugh Maher's Sub'n in N W ¼ Sec 22, T 39, N R 14 E.

Lot. Amt judg.

Parmlee

J Greene,

H Beckwith,

Hugh Maher,

Assessor's Division of S W ¼ Sec 22 T 39 N R 14 E

Names and description S lot Lot Blk Amt jdgt dols cts

O T Try

S Scran

Wm Van Eyck

Luther Haven

Kelley & Booth

Haywood & Ward, n 5 ft

Horace White,

N S Borden,

Newman, n ½

Geo A Seaverns, s 8 ft of lots 1, 3, 5 and 7

H Goodman, w 44 ft

Matthias Phillipps,

H Derby,

R Gore, s 8 ft

Moody, n 40 ft of lots 21, 23

Matthias Phillipps,

Matthias Phillipps,

Powell, s ½ of s ½

Henry, s 1-5

Theodore Newell, s ½

Assessors' Division of S W ¼ Sec 22—Continued.

Names and description Lot Blk Am't judgt dols cts

C G Wilder, s ½ of s ½

Boone & Larmon,

J A Gurley,

E F Pulsifer,

J N Borden,

E F Pulsifer,

J A Gurley,

W F Tucker,

Thos Jenkins, s 50 ft of 80 ft

H Trowbridge, n 50 ft of s 130 ft

J A Gurley,

E F Pulsifer,

J. Mirols, s ½

Thos Jenkins, s 50 ft

Thos Jenkins, s 50 ft

U H Crosby,

Est J A Gurley,

E F Pulsifer,

Walter Green, n ½

E H Aicken, s ½

J S Morris,

Jas Turner,

I H Walker,

CLARKE'S ADDITION TO CHICAGO.

Names and description. Lot. Blk. Am't jdg't dols cts

I. Buchanan, n 50 ft of s 80 ft

F H Fullen 17 ft of lot 3 n 51 ft of

U H Crosby,

J. A. Hathaway, s 25 ft

John Forsythe,

J P Hall, n 25 ft

G C Cook, s ½

E A Burbank, s 23 ft

Hawkins & Chapman

C A Springer,

Sherman's Sub of Lots 1, 3 and 5 of Block 1 of Clark's Addition, Lot 1 Blk 2, W ½ Blk 4 of Subdivision of 40½ acres of W ½ Sec 22, T 39, N R 14 E.

Robert Forsythe,

G Grovesnor,

Mrs E S Rice,

WILLIAM JONES ADDITION TO CHICAGO.

Name and description. Lot. Blk. Am't jdg't dols cts

P Dodd,

P Edwards,

GEORGE SMITH'S ADDITION TO CHICAGO.

Name and description. Lot. Blk. Am't jdg't dols cts

Geo Smith,

Canal Trustees Subdivision of W ½ of Sec 27, T 39, N R 14 E.

Name and description. Lot. Blk. Am't jdg't dols cts

E P Lewis, n ½

E F Pulsifer, s ½

Est of Stoerell,

D A Jones, w ½

J Dell,

M T Cole,

M Gould,

Bryant & Stratton, s ½ of s w ½

E F Pulsifer,

P Forsythe n ½ of s ½ of w ½

J R Sheppard s ½ of s ½ of w ½

A Campbell,

W M Derby, ex s w ¼ of s w ½

W H Rice s 4-5

P C Hosford,

O Sherman,

J Smith,

Jas Otis,

George Armoury, w ½

Moses Barnes

E F Pulsifer, s ½

D Ballantyne, s ½

J J Beardsley s 146-100 of n 85 ft of s ½

Subdivision of s 14½ ft of blk 40 and s 85½ ft of

C B Atkinson

W J Lawrence,

C B Dupee

G H Park

Jas Otis

E S Hubbard

Est J Matteson

B Folsom

H N Hurlbut,

C Brighton

G R Beardsley

L F Baron

H Van Wyck

D W Sutherland

H L Stewart

S Rose

E Haven

W Wilson

H T Steele

Mrs McKinn

L W McGee

J W Scoville

R B Cross

O R Hays

J McDermott

Wm Colby,

Thos. Stinson, w hf

E. Scrivers,

Jas. Boyd,

Thomas Boyne, und. hf

W. S. Frazer,

J. H. Langdon,

Ira Wheeler,

J W Smith

L Myers,

C Folansbee,

A. Brennan,

James Murray,

Church,

B H McCaffney

A C Thomas

Thos Boynes,

T. C. Sedler

Cornelia R. Gunn,

Est. F. F. Ely

Fred Hubert,

Geo. Sheldon & Co,

N. P. Iglehart & Co,

P. L. Wells,

N. P. Iglehart,

John Lindgren,

Jno. Lindgren,

W. C. Tyson,

T. W. Barrey,

John Thomas,

S. L. Chaser,

J. Heyworth,

A. Gilpin,

THIS PAGE.

Chicago Tribune.
SUPPLEMENT.

CONTINUED FROM EIGHTH PAGE.

Walsh's Subdivision of S E ¼ (ex N ¼) of Sec 20 T 39 N R 14 E.

Canal Trustees' Subdivision of N W ¼ of Sec 21 T 39 N R 14 E.

Laughton's Sub'n of W. ½ of N. W. ¼ of Sec. 30, T. 39 N., R. 14 E.

CHILD'S SUBDIVISION.

Undivided Lands in Sec. 30, T. 39 N., R. 14 E.

Undivided Lands in Sec. 31, T. 39 N., R. 14 E.

NORTH DIVISION.

Sheffield's Addition to Chicago (being parts of Sec. 29, and 32, T 40, N R 14 E.)

Canal Trustees' Subdivision of Sec 33—Continued.

Astor's Addition to Chicago (being part of N hf of Sec 3, T 39, N R 14 E.)

Stone's Subdivision of Astor's Addition to Chicago

BRONSON'S ADDITION TO CHICAGO.

State Bank Addition to Chicago, being N E ¼ of N W ¼ of Sec 4, T 39, N R 14 E.

Butterfield's Addition to Chicago, being N W ¼ of N E ¼ of N W ¼ of Sec 4, T 39 N R 14 E.

Bushnell's Addition to Chicago—Continued.

Johnston, Roberts & Storrs Addition to Chicago, (being W ½ of S E ¼, Sec 4, T 39, N R 14 E.)

DELAVAN'S ADDITION TO CHICAGO.

Hull's Sub-division of 9¼ acres of E. ½ of W. ½ of S. E. ¼ of Sec. 4, T. 39, N. R. 14 E.

ELSTON'S ADDITION TO CHICAGO.

Higgins, Law & Strother's Addition to Chicago, being part of n w qr, Sec 9, T 39, N R 14 E.

BUTLER, WRIGHT & WEBSTER'S ADDITION TO CHICAGO.

Newberry's Addition to Chicago (part of N E ¼ Sec 9, T 39, N R 14 E.)

Wolcott's Addition to Chicago—Continued.

ORIGINAL TOWN OF CHICAGO.

KINZIE'S ADDITION TO CHICAGO.

Water Lots in Kinzie's Addition.

Payment may be made to the city collector, at his office, at any time before said day of sale.

A. H. HEALD, city collector.

Chicago, March 5, A. D. 1866.

Warrant No. 415 South.

State of Illinois, county of Cook, city of Chicago, ss.

By virtue of legal process issued out of the Superior court of Chicago, under the seal of said court, dated the twenty-sixth day of February, A. D. 1866, upon a judgment rendered by said court, at the February term thereof, A. D. 1866, in favor of the city of Chicago, upon Warrant No. 415 south, ... I shall, on Tuesday, the twentieth day of March, A. D. 1866, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in the council chamber of the court house in said city of Chicago, (unless payment be made before that day,) expose for public sale, to satisfy the judgments rendered thereon respectively, the lands, lots, sub-lots, pieces and parcels of land mentioned and contained in the following list of delinquent lands, lots, and other parcels of real estate in said city of Chicago, upon which the said assessment remains due and unpaid. The amount of the judgment upon each separate piece or parcel of real estate is stated in said list, together with the names of the respective owners thereof, so far as the name is known.

SCHOOL SECTION ADDITION TO CHICAGO.

Fort Dearborn Addition to Chicago.

FORT DEARBORN ADDITION.

George Smith's Addition to Chicago.

Springer & Fox Addition.

Fractional Section 15 Addition to Chicago.

Assessors' Division of N. W. ¼, Sec. 22, T 39, N R 14 E.

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1866.

THE NEWS.

Gen. Grant's eldest son is about to enter ...

... persons injured.

The important news comes from South America that Ecuador has joined in the alliance of Peru and Chili against Spain, and that other Republics are preparing to do the same.

At the Council meeting last evening the Mayor presented a message vetoing the recent ordinance giving to the lake tunnel contractors an advance of sixty per cent on the contract price of their work.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Wilson presented a joint resolution on reconstruction.

CONGRESS.

The Tennessee Delegates.

MAJORITY REPORT FAVORING THEIR ADMISSION CONDITIONALLY.

MINORITY REPORT FAVORING UNCONDITIONAL ADMISSION.

Resolution Offered to Guarantee a Mexican Loan.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL PASSED.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company's Claim Rejected.

Estimate for Improvement of Western Harbors.

Another Steamboat Disaster.

Explosion of the Steamer Lockwood—Fifteen Lives Lost.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

ECUADOR JOINS THE ALLIANCE AGAINST SPAIN.

THE PIRATE SEMMES TO BE RELEASED.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Ecuador Joining Peru and Chili in the War against Spain—Loss of Two Vessels of the Peruvian Navy—An American Vessel Seized at Panama—Whereabouts of the Spanish Squadron—A Fight at the Chincha Islands, Etc.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The steamship Costa Rica, from Aspinwall 2d ult., has arrived.

Ecuador has joined the alliance of Chili and Peru against the Spaniards, and there is a prospect that other Republics will follow their example.

CIRCULAR.

Regulating Marriages of Freedmen.

Destructive Conflagrations.

NEW YORK, March 5.—A fire broke out this morning in the cotton storage establishment of E. C. Johnson, No. 4 Bridge street, extending through to No. 5 Pearl street, which is still burning, with every indication of the entire destruction of the building. The loss so far is estimated at three hundred thousand dollars.

NEW YORK, March 5.—Two thousand bales of cotton were burned by fire this morning. Loss, $500,000. The fire is supposed to be the work of incendiaries. It is said a discharged employe was heard to utter threats to burn the building. The police are in search of him.

NEW YORK, March 5.—This morning a fire destroyed the spice mill of Packer & James, No. 113 Furman street. Loss about $10,000. Insured, $8,000.

Obituary.

WHEELING, W. Va., March 5.—Bishop Alexander Campbell, generally known as founder of the Disciples, a denomination of Christians, and eminent as a theologian, especially as a debater, died at his residence at Bethany, near this city, Sunday night, in the 78th year of his age.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.—James Martin, formerly of the firm of Thomas & Martin, one of the oldest and most respected Philadelphia merchants, died on Saturday, aged 78 years.

Dr. David Jayne, well known as the proprietor of many large granite and marble buildings in this city, is lying at the point of death. He is suffering from pneumonia.

The Cattle Plague.

Important Street Railroad Decision.

The Hardware Trade in New York.

Denial.

Accident to Gen. Scott.

NEW YORK, March 5.—Gen. Scott was somewhat injured, but not seriously, by a fall from his berth on the trip from Key West to New Orleans.

Appeals for Aid.